HE NATIONAL E

L. P. NOBLE, PUBLISHER.

G. BAILEY, JUN., EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; J. G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS.

VOL. II.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1848.

NO. 62.

TERMS.

Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted
three times for one dollar; every subsequent inser-

tion, twenty-five cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES. TAll communications relating to the business

**Mll communications relating to the business matters of the paper, &c., and particularly the names of subscribers, remittances, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

**As this paper is not sent to any new subscriber, unless paid for in advance, the reception of it will be a sufficient receipt.

**Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the County and the State.

County, and the State.

To Orders are coming in faily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Funds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed, directed, post paid, to the

Publisher.

Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a

fifth copy gratis for one year.

Accounts are kept with each subscriber, and when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit.

Agants will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as it cases the account and the cases. to make the account even at each remittance.

Agents and others who wish to send us ractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at Agents or others having funds to forward

are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purchase of some bank a draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send

ertineates of deposite.

¬ Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency.

New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore,

is duly authorized to procure advertisements for

this paper.

Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the directions of the direction of the

We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the publisher of this pape to the following table, showing the rate of dis count on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will en deavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest

| iscount: | | | - | |
|--------------------|------|----|-----|------------------|
| Washington, D. C. | | | - | Par. |
| Baltimore - | | | - | Par. |
| Philadelphia - | | - | | Par. |
| New York city | - | - | - | Par |
| New York State | | - | | 3/4 per ct. dis. |
| New England - | - | - | | 1/2 do. |
| New Jersey - | - | - | - | 3/4 do. |
| Eastern Pennsylvan | nia | - | - | 3/4 do. |
| Western Pennsylva | ania | - | - 1 | 1/2 do. |
| Maryland - | | - | - | 1/2 do. |
| Virginia - | - | | | 3/4 do. |
| Western Virginia | - | - | - 1 | 1% do. |
| Ohio | | - | - 2 | 21/4 do. |
| Indiana | | | - 2 | 21/4 do. |
| Kentucky - | | - | - 5 | 21/2 do. |
| Tennessee - | | - | - 3 | 31% do. |
| Michigan - | - | | - 3 | do. |
| Consider | | 93 | 3 1 | E da |

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 6, 1848.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The following report from the minority of the Committee of Claims, embodies an able argumen on a highly important question, to which we so licit the attention of every reader.

MINORITY REPORT. FEBRUARY 9, 1848.—Mr. Dickey submitted the following, as the views of the minority of the Committee on Military Affairs, upon the petition of the legal representatives of Antonio Pacheco:

Upon the petition of Antonio Pacheco's heirs, a mi-nority of the Commutee on Military Affairs ask leave to report: That the facts in this case are distinctly se That the ficts in this case are distinctly set forth in the report of the majority, viz: "That Pacheco was the owner of a negro slave named Lewis, who was hired by an officer of the army, duly authorized, from his owner, as an interpreter and guide to the defeated command of Major Dade; that he was one of the few survivors of the discattered defeat of that the was one of the few survivors of the discattered defeat of that the was not according to the discattered defeat of the transfer of the state of the st Dade; that he was one of the few survivors of the disastrous defeat of that command, and remained either voluntarily or as a captive amongst the hostile Indians until the spring of 1837, when he accompanied Jumper, a Seminole chief, to one of our military posts in Florida; that he was then claimed by his owner, and the military commander, in whose control he was, refused to deliver him to his owner, and ordered that he be sent with the Indians to the West; because he deemed his transportation proper, inasmuch as he was considered capable of exercising an injurious influence over the Indians; and thus, in pursuance of this order, he was transported to the West, and his owner thereby deprived of his value."

[The committee, admitting, for the sake of argument, that the slave was property, deny the validity of the claim, on the ground that the officer transcended his authority. They then proceed—]

[The committee, admitting, for the sake of argument, that the slave was property, deny the validity of the claim, on the ground that the officer transcended his authority. They then proceed—]

But questions of the most grave importance seem legitimately involved in this case. The character of slavery and the constitutional relation which the Federal Government and the people of the free States hold to that institution, must necessarily be determined before we can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion upon the case presented. Ist. As to the character of slavery. In the earlier ages, many nations of the earth regarded war as the only honorable employment of man. When prisoners were captured, it was supposed that the victor had the legitimate right to deprive them of life, or to save the life of the prisoner and hold him as a slave. Thus slavery is regarded by most writers as one of the resulting consequences of war. The prisoners captured were held by physical force, and whenever they made their escape they became free. To effect their escape, they might use any means within their power, provided they did not injure innocent persons.

The practice of taking prisoners of war continues to this day, but the holding of prisoners as slaves has long since ceased among civilized nations, although it has but recently been abandoned by the semi-barbarians of Algiers and Tunis. The practice of seizing upon the unoffending people of Africa, and bringing them to the American continent and holding them as slaves, followed the abrogation of that of holding prisoners of war in perpetual servitude; and although the importation of slaves to these States has been interdicted by law since the year 1808, it is still openly continued by one of the Governments.

The inhabitants of Africa are seized in violation of the dictates of humanity and of the natural rights of man. They are torn from them, by no principle of reason or justice, any support. Thus, it is said, with great force, any support. Thus, it is said, with great force, any su

tion of his right to liberty could not be legally passed upon or decided by a military officer in the service of the United States. That would have

passed upon or decided by a military officer in the service of the United States. That would have been a judicial question, could it have been raised, which no mere military officer of this Government was authorized to determine.

If the petitioner had any legal right to the custody of the man Lewis, (which is by no means admitted.) it was his duty to have enforced it by judicial process, by which the negro could have been brought before competent authority, and the legal claim of the petitioner could have been determined. But the undersigned deny that the petitioner could stand by and see the negro carried beyond the Mississippi, and then turn round, and, as a consequence of his own neglect, call on the Government to pay him for such servant. Again: the negro was neither killed nor maimed, but was discharged out of custody by the officer, and the petitioner may now enforce his claim to him, if he has any. There is the slave; if the petitioner has had any legal right to him since he was taken, that right remains unimpaired, and the petitioner is at full liberty to enforce it judicially; but while he thus sleeps upon his rights, the undersigned are unable to discover any good cause why the Government should award him a compensation for said slave. These objections and may include every article of traffic whether and may include every article of traffic. cause why the Government should award him a compensation for said slave. These objections present themselves to the undersigned as insuper-able, at the very threshold of the case. Beside these difficulties, however, there are other considerations, which address themselves

with great solemnity to the judgment of the com-The legislative branch of this Government are

now called upon to recognise slaves as property under the Constitution of the United States, and

now called upon to recognise slaves as property is given them by the local law. This law under the Constitution of the United States, and the undersigned have therefore examined this part of the case with some care.

It is undoubtedly true, that during the earlier ages, slaves were regarded by many nations as a species of property. Indeed, we find that as late as 1749, Lord Chancellor Hardwick decided that trover lay for a West India slave, before the courts of Grant Reitein. But were two was the progress of the Union under such reculations as may be a super law. This law is respected, and all rights under it are protected by the Federal authorities; but the Constitution acts upon slaves as persons, and not as property. If slaves be property, it follows that Congress may regulate the inter-State slave trade. They may regulate the inter-State slave trade. They may regulate the one of the United States are protected by the Federal authorities; but the Constitution acts upon slaves as persons, and not as property. If slaves be property, it follows that Congress may regulate the inter-State slave trade. They may regulate the inter-State slave trade. They may regulate the inter-State slave trade are protected by the Federal authorities; but the Constitution acts upon slaves as persons, and not as property. of Great Britain. But such was the progress of public opinion, that, in 1772, Lord Mansfield,

and the lawre of Portik, but their centrel over them. Held been also in the little, no one would be been also in the little, no one would the public sentiment of that period. In every in the same management of that period. In every in the same management of the period in the public sentiment of that period. In every in the same management of the product of the pro

winced that to regard slaves as property, under our Federal Constitution, would be to pervert the language of the Constitution, and to defeat the recorded intention of those who framed it. The undersigned are further confirmed in this

chandise. Merchandise is a comprehensive term and may include every article of traffic, whether foreign or domestic, which is properly embraced by a commercial regulation. But if slaves are considered in some of the States as merchandise, that cannot divest them of the leading and control-ling quality of persons, by which they are desig-nated in the Constitution. The character of the property is given them by the local law. This law is respected, and all rights under it are protected that cannot divest them of the leading and control

the Union, under such regulations as may be deemed reasonable. If slaves, under our Constitution he recarded as property, then, indeed, no

The strain of th

public service, by order of the commanding offi-cer. During the battle, the negro and horse were killed, and the cart destroyed by the cannon shot killed, and the cart destroyed by the cannon shot of the enemy. The owner subsequently applied to Congress for compensation. The case was referred to the Committee of Claims, who reported in favor of paying for the horse and cart, but against paying for the slave. (See House Reports, 1st sess. 21st Congress, vol. 3, No. 401.) This is, perhaps, the strongest possible case. The owner had not hired the slave to Government, but the clave had been impressed easiest the will of the slave had been impressed against the will of the owner. If any case could be attended with cir-cumstances which demanded pay from the Gov-ernment-for the loss of a slave, this was surely such a case; yet the committee, composed of men from the Southern States as well as from the

act entitled "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, or captured, or destroyed by the enemy while in the military service of the United States." A motion was made to amend the bill, so as to include slaves lost or killed in the public States are bound to uphold that institution, and so as to include slaves lost or killed in the public service; but the amendment was rejected. Another attempt was made to amend a similar bill on the 24th of January, 1825, but the amendment was again rejected. These express decisions of the House, and the number of reports against claims for payment for slaves lost in the public service, would seem to have permanently established the principles which should govern us in the present case. But several cases of this description have, within the last five or six years, been reported upon favorably, and efforts have

extends. It has no other reference to slavery than regards fugitive slaves, and cannot properly be construed as extending further. But we find, by the history of its adoption, that the framers were careful not to involve the people of the free States in the arrest or return of fugitive slaves. The covenant on the part of the free States is, that they will pass no law or regulations, nor do any acts, to relieve such fugitive from the service of his master. When that clause of the Constitution was before the Convention, a member from South Carolina moved to amend it so as to make it the duty of the people of the free States to arrest and imprison fugitive slaves, in the same manner as they were bound to arrest and imprison fugitives from justice. But Mr. Wilson, of on fugitives from justice. But Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, objected that such provision would involve the people of the free States in the ex-pense of arresting and imprisoning slaves, and the amendment was rejected.

from the Southern States as well as from the Northern States, appear to have come to the unanimous conclusion, that the allowance of this claim would be an overturning of the established usages of the Government. They say, in their report, that they had caused examination to be made at the Treasury Department, to see if slaves who had been killed in public service during the revolutionary war, had been paid for. And they learned that no such instance could be found. They also cite a number of cases where claims were made for slaves killed, and those who died in the public service, during the war of 1812, all of which were rejected.

On the 9th of April, 1816, Congress passed an act entitled "An act to authorize the payment for

They've got that young Doctor Jones attending it. What does he know about babies! Good bye, Annie. That toddy will ease you. You will sleep

after it. And the old lady departed, with the comfortable consciousness of having performed a good ac-tion. She met John at the street door, and told him that he might go to work, as Annie was bet-ter and John, careful not to disturb the sick one, left the house without saying good bye. As may be left the house without saying good bye. As may be readily supposed, Annie grew rapidly and alarmingly worse. She suffered excruciating torture. Clara was in despair. She sent for her father, and for the physician. Mr. Gray followed the summons immediately. The Doctor came in the afternoon. He never suspected the cause of, and was wholly unable to account for, the dreadful change that had taken place in his patient. He taxed his skill to the utmost for her relief. He remained with ther all the afternoon; then, promising to return early in the morning, he left her somewhat easier, and went to another patient.

early in the morning, he left her somewhat easier, and went to another patient.

Not far from Mr. Gray's humble dwelling stood a house of more pretensions to quality. It was occupied by Mr. Piper, a rising young lawyer, and his wife. They had one infant, upon whom they both doted with all the fondness of young parents for their first and only child. But now the babe we will not the patches wild with the most her wild with was ill, and the father and the mother wild with alarm. Mr. Piper had called in Dr. Jones, a young physician of eminent talent, one who had already acquired a large practice, and who had effected several remarkable cures. Mrs. Piper's house, he found the pale young mother, with the babe in her arms, walking him about the floor. She sat down, and laid the babe across her lap for the Doctor's inspection, watching the expression of his countenance eagerly. He told her that the babe was suffering under only a very slight attack of cholera infantum, and that very sight attack of cholera infantum, and that his recovery depended more upon her own careful nursing, than upon medicine. He charged her to let the child take no food whatever, except that which nature had provided; and, giving a few peremptory but judicious directions for its treatment, he wrote a prescription, and left the house.

The disting mother was recassured and smiled

Clara hurried down stairs, overtook John, and sent him for his mother—then hastened back to her sister. Annie was extremely ill. The stimulating food that she had taken had excited a violent inflammation. The old lady, Mrs. Brown, soon came in, exclaiming—

"Well, "ell; what's the matter now? John came running after me, as though he were crazy. Young people are so quickly frightened—and you all alone by your two selves—pity, poor things, but what you had a mother. Where's your misery, Annie?"

It was the night of the same day upon which Annie explaines.

"Ah ha! I knew it. That cold, windy watergruel has disagreed with you. So much for following after the Doctors. Here! Clara, run and fetch me some brandy and ginger, and boiling man, suspecting no danger, had retired to rest. Clara had lighted the night taper, and, setting it take some brandy-toddy, with ginger in it. Make best 1?

"Annie crray man 1 to 2.

Mrs. Brown. The Doctor had left her comparatively easy a few hours previous. Mr. Gray, poor man, suspecting no danger, had retired to rest. Clara had lighted the night taper, and, setting it upon the hearth, took her seat by her sister. Clara, also, was free from apprehension now; but the could not, she knew not why, make up her she could not, she knew not why, make up her mind to go to bed. Annie was lying quite still. She was easy, but with the fatal case induced by martification. She was dying, and she knew it.

Won't you lie down, love?' "Presently, dear Annie; I am not sleepy yet. How do you feel, Annie?"

"Quite easy. Perfectly free from pain of any The silence continued unbroken in the room, except by the ticking of the clock, for many minutes. Then Annie called, in a low voice—
"Clara!"

"Well, sister?" "Look in my little Bible, and bring me that folded paper—and a lead pencil."

"Dear Annie, what is it you want to do? You must go to sleep, darling."

"So I will, very soon, and take a long nap; but give me them first."

Here they are, then, Annie."

"Raise me up."
"Why, what are you going to do, darling?"
"Just to add four words to that paper."

"No."
Annie feebly scratched four words to the end
of some writing, and fell back exhausted upon
her pillow, retaining the paper in her hand. She
lay still a long time, and again the ticking of the
clock became awfully distinct. At last, again she

"Clara!"
"Well, darling?"
"What day is this?"

"Friday, you know, dear. Day after to-morrow you are to have the oysters."
"Friday, Saturday, Sunday. Clara! take this paper, and put it away safely; and do not read it until Monday, and then go by it, will you?" "Why, what in the world do you mean, dear

"Never mind what I mean. Promise me, will "Yes, love, certainly. Now try to sleep, dear Annie.

"Yes. I will." Why was the silence in that peaceful room so wful. Why ticked the clock so loud and fast, and why fell its strokes so heavily upon the heart of the watcher? She did not know it was counting away the last seconds of a dying girl. At length, the dread silence was relieved by the low,

sweet music of Annie's voice-"Clara!"
"Darling?"

Where is father?" "Give my love to him."

"Annie! Annie! What do you mean?" Nothing, only he forgot to kiss me."

self-sufficient old lady, as she moved off with a bundle of white cambric for the hack-driver's

hats.

In the mean time, Clara lay upon the bed in the upper room. The guests continued to arrive. She heard their slow steps, their murmuring tones, and their whispered condolements. At last, all heard their slow steps, their murmuring cones, and their whispered condolements. At last, all was still. Then the tones of the clergyman's voice were heard, as he read the sublime funeral service of the Episcopal church. At length, his voice ceased. Then, by the moving of many feet, and the slow rolling of carriage wheels, Clara knew that the corpse was being borne out, and that the funeral procession was in the act of being formed. "Farewell, Annie! Farewell, playmate! Farewell siste!"

"Farewell, Annie! Farewell, playmate! Farewell, sister!"

These words burst from her lips, in heartbreaking sobs, many, many times; and as long as the retreating sound of the wheels was heard, she gasped, from time to time—

"Farewell, Annie! Farewell, dear Annie!"

"How often!" a calebrated divine "is the

"How often," says a celebrated divine, "is the excitement of thought and feeling so great that but for the interruptions of humble cares and trifles—the interpositions of a wise Providence—the mind and frame would sink under them entirely!"

The metheric's daughter could not include here mind and frame would sink under them entirely!"
The mechanic's daughter could not indulge her sorrow, in inaction. Her father would be coming back, bringing his brothers to supper. So, after a while, she was compelled to arise. She bathed her eyes, and went into the kitchen to prepare the

On Monday morning, Clara thought of her sister's paper. She went to seek it. It merely contained some common but too much neglected rules for the preservation of health. It was evidently written for Clara. It was dated a month back, at a time at which, as Clara recollected, Annie had despaired of recovery. The four con-cluding words were written upon the last night of her existence, and in very unsteady characters. It was headed—

Annie's Legacy to the Consumptive.

You are, or you believe yourself to be, consumptive. You wish, above all things, for health and strength. You are poor, and wish that you were able to buy some of the patent, all-curing, all-promising specifics advertised in the newspapers. Thank God, rather, for the poverty that prevents your purchasing. Taking patent medicines is like drinking in the dark, where some of the vessels are filled with wholesome drink, and some with deadly poisons. You may chance upon the right draught, or you may not. It is a great risk. But the medicines for your debility are cheap—cheap as sunshine; and safe—safe as nature. They are—air, water, exercise, diet. There is nothing original in the rules I am about to transcribe. They are as old as common sense. You may read them in many books and newspapers, and hear them at lectures; but yet you may Annie's Legacy to the Consumptive. pers, and hear them at lectures; but yet you may not heed them more than I did, before it was too late. Perhaps, though, when they come as a leg-acy from your sister, who has lost health and life by the neglect of them, why, then they may exercise all the moral influence of "the last dying speech and confession" of a man about to be

speech and confession" of a man about the hanged.

1. Bathe in tepid water every day. The "ben in the install optimated by the installation optimated b efit of bathing can only be justly estimated by those that practice it." Wear flannel winter (and summer, too, if you can bear it) next your skin It will keep the skin in a healthful condition. joined Mr. Giddings, "and is there a demagogue in the land so utterly lost to all shame that he 2. Take a walk every fine day. But that will not be exercise enough, or of the kind, for a consumptive. Make beds, rub tables, sweep, or do something else that will exercise the arms and

cometning else that will exercise the arms and chest. Sing or read aloud.

3. Ventilate your rooms, air your bedding, clothing, &c., every day. The lungs require pure air, as well as the palate requires pure water. Mem. Do not keep a stove in your common sitting room; what it saves in fuel, it costs in health. I have found from experience that the burnt from bot of the state of t have found from experience that the burnt air from hot stoves, and the thick vapor from anyfrom not stoves, and the thick vapor from any-thing that may be cooking upon it, is very un-pleasant, and very injurious to weak lungs. Use a fireplace or a Franklin stove in preference; for then everything injurious is carried up the chim-

4. If you can, leave off gradually the use of 4. If you can, teave on gradually the use of strong tea and coffee. They keep up a slow, con-suming fever in your system; (it has been so with me;) drink milk instead. When you are fever-ish, do not use pepper, mustard, spice, &c., in your food. Try this way of living for a month; and if you are not stronger, take the advice of a regular practitioner. Never take Neighbors' Prescriptions.

Reader! Poor Annie's rules were not neighbors' prescriptions; they were mostly taken from a work recently published by an undeniable M. D. After Clara had in some measure got rid of her grief, she sat about getting rid of her consumption. I am happy to say that she has succeeded. She certainly looks much heartier, and I think she will be a robust woman yet. I do not think John Brown's little new house will want a mistress long. John Brown commenced by grieving with Clara, continued by loving her for Annie's sake, and ended by loving her for her own sake.

But, reader, a word in your ear: Mrs. Brown is at large yet, and busy as ever-so, take care. WASHINGTON CITY, February 18, 1848.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 9, 1848. 85 TO OUR READERS.

About the 1st of April we intend to comme in the Era the publication of a series of original sketches, entitled "THE REFORMS AND REFORMERS OF GREAT BRITAIN," by a gentleman of the bar of high attainments, and who has been an observant traveller in that country.

Sympathizing sincerely with the progress of Mankind, keen in analysis of character, philosophical in his views of the principles of reform movements, and commanding a bold, vigorous style, the writer is well qualified to do justice t

Week after next we shall commence publication of a story of singular interest, by Carolinian, written with a view to illustrate part of the slave-code of this country.

We give these notices in advance, so that new subscribers may have time to forward their sub

EXCHANGES.

The editor of the Lebanon Courier (Pa.) charge us with having dropped his paper from our ex change list, after the publication of the Prospec tus of the Era in his columns, at our special re

We made no such special request, but when ever any editor has been so kind as to publish the Prospectus, we hold ourselves bound in honor to an exchange. If, in the process of reducing a very extensive exchange list, we do injustice to any who have laid us under this obligation, all that is necessary is to inform us of the fact, by sending copies of the papers containing the Prospects and the error shall be forthwith corrected.

POSTAGE.

Our postage of late has been increasing rathe rapidly. If our friends will but be thoughtful, they will greatly oblige us.

A Poem from Crown Point, New York, or hand for a long time, was intended for this week's paper. It is in type, but laid over till next week.

NOTICE.

To the Donors to the General Fund:

Those persons who subscribed to this fund, for the establishment of the newspaper, the publication of books and tracts, and the employment of agents and lecturers, are entitled to the National Era during the period for which they subscribed, on payment of the subscription money; and the present proprietor, Dr. Bailey, will be paid by the Committee for the same.

If any person has paid for the paper, in addition to the payment of his subscription to the General Fund, he is requested to give notice of it, and also to remit the amount of the second year's subscription.

For the Committee of the American and For

New York, March 1, 1848.

For the National Era HENRY GLESTKE. — Will Mr. Henry Glester, who formerly lectured on Anti-Slavery in Northern Ohio, inform us, in the National Era or otherwise, his place of address, so that his friends may reach him by letter.

N. Bloomfield, O., Feb. 28, 1848.

ASA SMITH.

NORTH CAROLINA.-The Whig State Conver

PARTY MOVEMENTS IN CONGRESS.

great business seems to be that of President making. Few questions are discussed, unless with special reference to the selection of candidates for

the Presidency. Mr. Giddings, on the 28th ult., in a speech referred to in our last number, by a series of questions propounded to Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, and others, exposed the grossly inconsistent conduct of the Taylor Whigs. Mr. S. being distinguished by his zeal for a Protective Tariff, and at the same time a supporter of the claims of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, Mr. G. asked him whether he understood the General to be in favor of Protection? Yes! was the reply. Addressing the same question to Mr. Sims, of South Carolina, the reply was, I don't understand him to be anything. Be that as it may, said Mr. G., in the South he is claimed as a free trade man; by the Whigs of the North as a friend to Protection. Which party, then, intends to be humbugged in the next Presidential election? Adverting next to the deep interest felt by certain Whigs in the subject of internal improvements, he asked if they did not suppose Gen. Taylor with them on that great question? "If elected," replied Mr. Stewart, "Gen. Taylor says he will pursue the policy

adopted by Gen. Washington." "What was his "He was in favor of internal improvements." "What say gentlemen on the other side of the House?" "Don't know anything about it." "Gen. Taylor." exclaimed Mr. Stewart, " has distinctly said, if elected, he will follow in the foot steps of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison!"
"All these answers," said Mr. Giddings, "only show that Gen. Taylor's political opinions, if he have any, are totally unknown." "Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the Legislature of which has unanimously declared in favor of the

Wilmot Proviso, say where his candidate stands

on that question?" "I understand, from his Sig-

nal letter, that he is in favor of it," replied Mr.

S. "What thinks the author of the Proviso? Mr. Wilmot answered, that, "if he could rely alone upon that letter, he should have strong hopes of him on that question. But when he conidered that he was a Southern man and a slaveholder, and was identified with the system of slavery, he had no confidence in him; indeed, he did not believe the General understood the full scope of his answer when he made it." "It has been proclaimed by Gen. Taylor's friends in the South," said Mr. G., "that on the question of slavery he is as true as the needle to the pole in opposition to the Wilmot Proviso." "Again he would ask, had Gen. Taylor given any indication at all of his political "Yes, sir;" said Mr. Stewart, "he says he will support the Constitution!" "Aye," re-

will not say as much as that?" Mr. Henley followed Mr. Giddings, complienting him for his manly, honorable, indepenlent, and consistent course, and severely denouncing the masked policy of the Taylor men. The Whigs, he said, had professed to stand on an everasting platform, but when asked what were the pinions of their candidate, they could not tell. But they were greatly deceived in supposing that they could play again the deceptive game of 1840. Mr. Duer said the Whigs would nominate none but a true Whig. Gen. Taylor's sense of honor would prevent his acceptance of the nomination of a Whig Convention, if opposed to Whig prin-

ciples. How Mr. Duer could venture such an as sertion, in the face of the fact that the General has already accepted nominations tendered him by Whigs, Democrats, and Natives, we are at a loss to understand. Mr. Henley remarking that he understood the gentleman from New York to say that he could not support Gen. Taylor, or any other man, unless pledged to Whig principles-Mr. Duer corrected him, by denying that he said anything of "pledges;" what he said was, that he would vote for no man not an exponent of Whig principles." Not being yet understood, he further explained-"What he said was, that if any candidate should say, 'I accept your nomination, but protest against your principles,' he should consider it a dissolution of the party." The inference is plain—all that Gen. Taylor has to do is to accept the nomination, and be silent, and

Mr. Henley inquired whether the gentle from New York would vote for Gen. Taylor if he rould declare himself opposed to the Wilmot Proviso? The answer of Mr. Duer is thus reported in the National Intelligencer:

Mr. Duer will support his claims.

"Mr. Duer said the Wilmot Proviso might b n abstract or it might be a practical question.
"Mr. Henley desired the gentleman to answer

supposing it to be a practical question.

"Mr. Duer said it was exceedingly difficult to answer questions of that description impromtuquestions which depended on contingencies. He was a practical man, and when he could not get all he wanted, he came as near it as he could. But his impression was that he would not. He would, however, say that if a Southern man, John C. Calbarra, was not then on the reacting the sale of the country of the

however, say that if a Southern man, John C. Calhoun or any other on the one side, should be nominated, and a Northern doughface on the other, he would vote for the Southern man in preference to the Northern doughface.

"Mr. Henley would not trouble the gentleman with any further questions. He supposed the gentleman would rather have a Southern doughface than a Northern doughface. He had but one other remark to make respecting the Wilmot Proviso."

In the Union the reply is reported as follows "Mr. Duer. The question will depend on Congress, and not on the President. He could put the same question as to Gen. Cass to the Barn-

burners.

"Mr. Henley wished the gentleman to say whether he would support Gen. Taylor if he should declare himself against the slavery restriction? The People would be gratified to hear that the same of the sa gentleman's answer to this question. If Gen. Taylor was so much opposed to the Wilmot Pro-viso that he would, as President, veto it, would gentleman vote for him?
Mr. Duer said that it would depend on man

ontingencies. But he would say that, as betwee any Southern Democrat and Gen. Taylor, or be tween Gen. Taylor and any Northern doughfac he would prefer Gen. Taylor."

The reports vary but little in substance. The mount of both is, that Mr. Duer, one of the Anti-Slavery Whigs of New York, will not make opto General Taylor, if there be no other objection to him than his opposition to the Wilmot Proviso.

Enough. We regard the non-slaveholding pe

ple of the country, North and South, as betraved by the leaders of the Whig and Democratic parties, acting under the dictation of the Slave Power. There can be no doubt of this. For the sake of electing a Northern Democratic Pro-Slavery man, or a Slaveholding quasi Whig No Party andidate, both Whig and Democratic demagogues stand ready to reverse the entire policy of the Government from the year 1787, and to allow the extension of the curse of slavery to territory onquered from a neighboring Power, whose bene

Are the People willing to stand by and see hemselves betrayed, their country dishonored, Right outraged, Freedom prostrated, Slavery en-throned, by scheming, shallow, selfish, slimy poli-

NATIONAL ERA.

The property of the National Era has pas com the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery i iety into the hands of Dr. Bailey, its editor.

This arrangement is made by the mutual wishes of all parties concerned, and argues that the Era is on arm footing, having no need of foreign aid.—*Laberty (N. Y.) Stat.*

and that is, a very large subscription list; and this we hope we shall have without interfering with rests of any other paper.

THE PRESS AND THE TREATY.

Some of the Washington Letter Writers appear to know all the details of the Treaty, the character of the correspondence relating to it, the nature of the opposition it encounters in se-cret session of the Senate, all the amendments noved, speeches made, and projects suggested. How have they learned all this? As the Senate sits with closed doors, whatever information con cerning its proceedings is made public, must be sclosed by its members. But the rule is, secrecy, and, by this, every member is supposed to be rigidly bound. It is a mere supposition. Some one or more of our honorable Senators are in the habit of disclosing what is done in secret session and yet, the Senate most solemnly sits with closed doors! What a mockery! Let it repeal its rule of secrecy, and throw open its Executive sessions, or punish those of its members, who are continually divulging its secrets to certain inquisitive gentlemen, for the benefit of certain favored

of newspapers generally, are filled with astonishing contempt for Mr. Trist, because he would negotiate a peace. "Busybody!" they exclaim-A mere clerk in the State Department, attempt ing to tread where great men alone should ven ture !" And to make their scorn perfectly overwhelming, they wind up by styling the lucky negotiator, " Don Nicholas P. Trist." Wise men sometimes catch the contagion

ontempt from fools An honorable Senator, suddenly affected with fit of scorn, turns up his nose at a certain peronage who comes between the wind and his nooility. An attentive letter writer, looking on, turns up his nose also; and then follows a general turning up of noses among the conductors of the Press-but not one in a hundred could give a reason for this operation, except that his neighbor

et the example. What is the contemptible offence of Mr Trist He remained in Mexico, after his commission as a negotiator was revoked. Well—he had a right to remain there. An American citizen has a right to go and stay where he pleases. What next has aggravated this epidemic contempt of the Press? He had the audacity to receive propositions from the Mexican Government, agreeing substantially to the terms of peace offered by Mr. Polk last September, and to transmit them to our Government, for its consideration, and if it should see proper, its ratification. Why should he be eered for this? True, he violated the law of 799, incurring the penalty of imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000, but, for one, we rejoice that he had the courage to take the responsibility of venturing on a measure which has arrested hostilities. and may, if the Senate be not mad, restore peace Don Nicholas P. Trist," by his temerity, has probably saved the country and the Administraon from the consequences of a most ill-advised neasure of the latter—the revocation of the Peace ommission. Doubtless he is a transgressor of he law, as such liable to its penalties, and probably made up his mind to bear them, rather than forego a fair opportunity of preventing further effusion of blood, and promoting the establishment of peace. What there is in all this to excite conempt, we confess our inability to understand.

Again: it is too bad, some say, that a Treaty hus negotiated, should be ratified by the two Governments. It is undignified. There should be more style about it. Great names ought to sanctify it. A grand commission, consisting of more hopeful view of the matter. See our Corsuch men as Van Buren, Webster, Clay, Benton, Mangum, McDowell, &c., should be sent in solemn state to Mexico, to have the whole business lone over again in due form. How profound the tatesmanship of this device! Great men move slowly and expensively. It would require some month or two for them to get ready, and some fifty or a hundred thousand dollars for their outfit and outgoes. A suitable escort must engage to deliver them, "safe and sound," in the city of Mexico, and they should take out an insurance against the vomito. Then they must look up the Government, and, as a quorum of a Mexican Congress is rare achievement, our solemn commis would have ample time to discuss the terms, on which they would exact peace. Of course, there would be no difference of opinion on the subject The mere fact of the appointment of a Commis sion would fuse all differences! Van Buren and Clay, Benton and Webster, McDowell and President would be bound by the Constitution to see just the same way, and the Senate, by its oath of office, to see with them!

Whatever may be the follies of Mr. Trist, he s a very wise man compared with his critics.

LAW OF 1833.

For many years past there has been an annua struggle in the Legislature of Kentucky, to re peal the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves into that State. It is but part of a general system of measures originating in the aggressive nature of slavery. Among these, are repeated attempts in Congress, of late years, to orce the passage of bills granting compensation for slaves lost during the operations of the army in Florida; the spread of slavery throughout Texas, above the line of 36 deg. 30 min.; the introduction of slavery in the Indian country, west of Missouri, and above the Missouri Compromise line; the holding of slaves in Oregon-a act attested by a United States officer, just returned from that country; the fixed opposition of the slaveholding Senators to the incorporation of the Anti-Slavery clause in any bill for the organization of a Territorial Government in Oregon; and the effort, now nearly successful, to subjugate New Mexico and California to the domination of slavery.

The struggle referred to, either originates in determination to perpetuate slavery in Kentucky, or clearly indicates a great indifference to its position to slavery extension a condition of his support of a candidate; that he will give his vote for the repeal of the law of 1833, has gone through one or the other branch of the Legisla ture, but failed, for want of the assent of both branches. This year, a bill of this kind, under discussion in the Senate, was at last defeated. A similar bill was long debated in the House, was carried by a vote of 53 to 44, but lost in the Senate, by a majority against it of two. It is evident that, unless the opponents of slavery rally in that State, with more spirit than has hitherto actuated them, the measure will yet prevail. In Tennessee, we believe, free importation of slaves is no longer prohibited.

constitutional, the Legislature having no right, it was said, to make any such discrimination between But, cover a powerful combination with dark-

The discu when Mr. Speed urged that the amendment was fundamental policy—and is the public safe? No! a constitutional one, for the provision allowing It is placed at a disadvantage—its rights are outeign aid.—Liberty (N. Y.) Stat.

If by this be meant that it does not ask aid independently of its subscriptions, it is all right. But if it be meant that it has no need of patronage out of the District of Columbia, it is doing us injustice. If the Era is not to look to the friends of liberty in the several States, to whom shall it look? It is not so easy as some may imagine, to publish a costly paper at Washington, without the kind of aid the old papers here derive from the Government and the large parties they represent. But one thing can secure its stability, pay for a slave executed, was a statute one, en- raged. That combination depends, not upon the acted from public policy alone. To execute a slave was not to take private property for public use, but it was done on the principle that such the public mind to its views, but upon a concess use, but it was done on the principle that such the public mind to its views, but upon a concess to was physical power, in a c

Mr. Towles said, if the gentleman contended that slaves were not property, let him ally himself to the Abolitionists, so much denounced on the floor; but they were property, and, as such; could not be taken for public use, without com-

Mr. Collins remarked, that a man could be excluded from the State because he had a contagious disease. Had not the State a right to prohibit the entrance of a person diseased with a moral leprosy? The slaves were property for one purpose, t accountable beings for another; and a person owning such property must own it under the con-ditions of the francise granting the right to bring it into the State. Abolitionism had been mputed to the opponents of the bill, but he would do his duty, despite such insinuations. He owned slaves, and would own and sell them, "but ex necessitate only." He did not intend to vote for the bill, but was anxious to see it as harmless as pos

Mr. Hanson would like to see the amendme extended to all slaves; for, as the law now is, the interest of the master does not prompt him to opose the conviction of a slave, and the criminal law was administered upon slaves with an iron hand, unmingled with mercy. The amendment, however, was lost-58 to 42.

and Mr. Chilton moved to amend, by prohibiting the sale of slaves imported, at any time within three years after such importation, to remain within the State. This was intended to prevent slaves from being brought in for merchandise, it being the alleged design of the bill to enable ourchasers to obtain slaves only for their own use Mr. Hughes, a friend of the bill, was in favor of this amendment. He did not wish to make Kentucky a depot for slaves. All its friends wanted was to have the liberty to purchase slaves where they could do it to the best advantage, and not be compelled to buy them of the aristocratic slaveholders of Kentucky.

"Mr. Williams said, different men were calc lated for different occupations. Some were for farmers, some mechanics, some phrenologists, some dentists; every man should pursue the course he could best make a living out of. Some gentlemen would go to Japan, and all over the world, on a little question that wasn't six inches long. He wanted to have men remember that this State was composed of different kinds of soil. In the interior, they could raise stock of the best kind with rior they could raise stock of the best kind, with much ease; but in the exterior, they had to grasp, like drowning men at straws, to get a living. He wanted to tell them, in his left-handed manner, that they had worked themselves almost to their graves, and now they wanted some slaves to wait on them in their old age. They did not want to go and buy a slave out of jail, but they wanted good slaves. He had got slaves, and they loved him better than the members of this House did, he believed; and if slave-owners would treat their he believed; and if slave-owners would treat their slaves right, there would be no difficulty, and no room for grumbling. When people live to be old, and their children are all married off, he wanted the right to go to any place he chose, to buy slaves, and not be compelled to come into the interior, and pay two prices for one slave. He was opposed to the amendment, for he believed that every man should have the prices for the state of the same than the prices for the slaves. that every man should have the privilege of get-ting a living as he was a mind to; but he was much in favor of the bill, and hoped it would

The amendment was adopted; and the bill, under the pressure of such arguments as those of Mr. Williams, worthy of the dark ages, was passed-53 to 44. It is well for Kentucky, that the majority in the Senate had firmness enough to reject the bill-

How long will that body hold out? Since the foregoing was written, we have re ceived a short letter from Kentucky, presenting a respondence.

The following article has been in type for

"SECRET SOCIETIES."

As we have defined our position in relation to in regard to the subject of "Secret Societies," introduced incidentally by our Baltimore Correshave been quoted in such a way as may have conveyed the impression that we concurred with

We have never belonged to a Secret Association, and never shall, unless our nature change Mystery and show have always proved attractive to the masses of mankind, so that the popularity of such associations is easily understood Resides t seems to us, that they have in part originated in more modern times, from the inadequacy of Mangum, would see eye to eye exactly, and the the system of benevolence adopted by Christian

Our beau ideal of a church is a society of Christian believers, organized on the three-fold basis, of Obedience to Jesus Christ, Perfect Equality among themselves, and Brotherly Love, cherished as a sentiment, and pervading the whole life. THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY AND THE | Such a religious community would contain within itself, not only full provision for Worship and Proselytism, but also for Charity. In a word, it should be, not merely a church, in the commo ecceptation of the word, but a Missionary and Benevolent Society.

It is hardly necessary to say, that churche enerally, in regard to provision for an adequate supply of the natural wants of their members, are not of this stamp. Hence, the organization of all sorts of benevolent associations, many of them aiming at greater efficiency by borrowing aid from Aystery and Parade.

With no intention of embarking in a war against these Secret Societies, or of arraigning at ur tribunal the vast number of estimable men who are connected with them, or of giving countenance to the exaggerated reports propagated by ome, respecting their operations; acknowledging, on the contrary, that, in our estimation, the great najority of such persons are actuated by innocent not excellent motives, we shall yet freely state our views in regard to the main principle of their organization. And this we shall do in language ed by us nearly two years ago, in discussing proposition urged at the Industrial Congress in New York, to organize a series of secret societies, carry out the views of that body:

What kind of a Republic shall we have, if the merican People are all to be broken up into seeret associations, necessarily irresponsible, from reignty of the whole? Odd Fellows, Masons, Sons of Temperance, Industrial Brotherhoods, and wot not, with peculiar interests, class-feelings, lass-purposes; each pursuing selfishly the good of its own order; meeting in secret, deliberating, discussing, deciding in secret, without restraint or responsibility save such as may be imposed by the order, or a mere department of that orderwhat security is there for the enactment of wise On the 9th of February, the bill for the re- laws, for the impartial administration of justice peal of the law of 1833, coming up in the House for the doing of equal and exact justice to the of Representatives, (Ky.,) Mr. Tallbutt moved to whole? What security is there that public intermend, by adding a proviso, that any slave ests shall be safe from the exactions of the order? brought into the State under this act, should not Even those independent associations that are open be paid for by the State, if he committed felony, to the light of day, by combination may obstruct and were executed therefor. The design was to or modify the action of Government; but danger exempt the State from the burden of paying for then is avoided, by the fact that the whole People vicious slaves imported, and thereby impose some restraint upon purchasers of slaves from other States. The amendment was denounced as unself, with the broad eye of the public upon it, will

slave-owners, whether they bought in the State ness-let it be bound together by selfish ties-let its objects be such as touch the vital interests of sion was continued the next day, the nation—radical changes in its Constitu dissemination of truth, and a fair conversion of form, so as to overpower an unguarded, ignorant uncombined People, and thus schieve its peculiar

perhaps sinister ends, by fraud. Far be it from us, thus to characterize any of the societies we have named; but the principle of Secrecy once introduced, there is no security

against their degeneracy, or against the formati f such constitutions as we have referred to.

One of the glories of Christianity is, that it is an open religion. Its doctrines, its sacraments, its institutions, its bonds, are all open to inspection. In short, when a young man manifests, by his

Heathenism had its sacred mysteries, which were only another name for the vilest abominations but Christianity was a Revelation-what was spoken in the ear, was to be declared upon the house top; there was nothing hidden which was not to be made known. With all their corruptions, the churches in that they are without concealment, are infinitely preferable to all secret benevolent associations. Republicanism should be like Christianity, which is its surest support. Its motto should be, Without Concealment. The whole People should decide upon what the whole People

have discussed. We have no apology to make for our remarks about secret associations. Many of our most esti-mable citizens, under the influence of the best motives, have identified themselves with them. But, as a free editor, we claim the right to express our opinions frankly upon all questions of interest; and no free man, howsoever he may differ from us, will think the less of us, so long as we concede to others the right we claim for ourselves. We abuse neither Odd Fellows, nor Freemasons nor Sons of Temperance, nor Industrial Brotherhoods, nor would we make connection with them On the 11th, the subject was again considered, a bar to Christian fellowship or office-but they must excuse us if we regard as the only institutions safe for all interests, and all-sufficient for Human Progress-the Family, the School, the Church, and the State.

GEN. TAYLOR'S QUALIFICATIONS.

It was a saying of the Great Frederick, who as It was a saying of the Great Frederick, who aspired to the honor of being reckoned a philosopher, that if one of his provinces should revolt, he could imagine no method of punishment so severe as that of placing over them a savan as a Governor. Frederick was a keen observer of mankind, and understood the springs of human action probably as well as any other man that ever existed. He was, also, perfectly well acquainted with the species of character upon which he passed such a sweeping and wholesale denunciation, and his sagacity was fully justified in the miserable failure of the Girondists, in France, all of whom were savans, and each of whom had a particular theory of his own, founded upon the perfectibility of huof his own, founded upon the perfectibility of h

nan nature.

The moral of this is, that men of action, and no book men nor talking men, are those who are fittest to direct the affairs of this world, removed as they are an immeasurable distance from the dreams of the Utopian.—Richmond (Va.) Whig.

This is part of an article in the Richmond (Va. Whig, written to show cause why Gen. Taylor, although his letters cannot be parsed, and avow total ignorance in relation to all great questions of public policy, is nevertheless qualified for the Presidency. Dullness henceforth is to be deified Ignorance is to be deemed the mother of greatness. Learned men are to be laid away with musty books on dusty shelves. Good English shall be presumptive evidence against a man's qualifications for political office. All epistolary correspondence must be conducted in disregard of every rule of syntax. He who can speak or write his mother tongue correctly shall be considered no better than a demagogue. A man's greatest recommendation for high station, the strongest evidence of his ability to decide upon questions of State policy or political economy, will be, that he has never paid sufficient attention to them to have formed any opinions concerning them. Books shall be voted humbugs, savans, bores, and every political aspirant must labor to forget all he has and expose their sores, urging their human steeds learned, that his common sense may have free his to avoid them. Rows of cripples are brought play, and fit him for service under a chieftain whose great qualification for civil life is his avowed ignorance of all its high responsibilities. The a National Bank is to be etermined by mother wit. The details of a Tar iff, the abstract problems respecting specific and ad valorem duties, the constitutional questions in and slavery, are all to be adjusted by intuition the License question, we may as well do the same and instinct. An old prophet foresaw, as one of the heralds of the millennium, that knowledge should increase; but the political millennius pondent. This is the more necessary, as his views of the Richmond Whig is to be ushered in by the reign of Ignorance-or, to borrow a characteris tic phrase of one of the Taylor men, by a "dark

TERMS OF THE TREATY.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Comm cial Times, writing from Mexico, February 13th

states the terms of the Treaty as follows: "Gentlemen: On the 5th instant I wrote apprize you that a treaty of peace had been signed between the commissioners of the Mexican Government and Mr. Trist; and, lest my letter should have miscarried, I will repeat that the United States acquire all the territory demanded in September, giving an indemnity of twenty mil-lions of dollars, as follows: Five millions to satisfy the claims of American citizens, which have already been liquidated, or remain to be liquidated ready been liquidated, or remain to be liquidated; three millions to be paid the moment after the treaty shall have been approved and ratifications exchanged—the remaining twelve millions at such periods and in such amounts as may suit the Mexican Government. The capital shall be evacuated one month after information shall have been received of the ratification of the treaty. The ports to be given up three months after said approval of the treaty: Provided, always, That in case this should occur during the sickly season, the troops may withdraw into the interior, to a distance of thirty leagues, there to remain until the period thirty leagues, there to remain until the period should expire. The maritime custom-houses to be delivered over to the Mexican authorities, on receipt of the ratification of the articles of peace. The American tariff to remain in force for such a period as may be mutually agreed on, and then to be succeeded by the Mexican custom-house regu-

GOOD WIVES.

That young lady will make a good wife who does not apologize when you find her at work in the kitchen, but continues at her task until the work

is finished.

When you hear a lady say, "I shall attend church, and wear my old bonnet and every-day gown, for I fear we shall have a rain storm," degown, for I fear we shall have a rain storm," depend upon it, she will make a good wife.

When a daughter remarks, "Mother, I would not hire help, for I can assist you to do all the work in the kitchen," set it down that she will make somebody a good wife.

When you overhear a young woman saying to her father, "Don't purchase a very expensive or showy dress for me, but one that will wear best," you may be certain she will make a good wife.

you may be certain she will make a good wife. When you see a female rise early, get break-fast, and do up her mother's work in season, and then sit down to sew or knit, depend upon it, she will make a good wife. When you see a female anxious to learn a trade,

so as to earn something to support herself, and perhaps assist her aged parents, you may be sure she will make one of the best of wives. The best qualities to look after in a wife are industry, humility, neatness, gentleness, benevo-lence, and pity. When you find these, there is no danger. You will obtain a treasure, and not re-gret your choice to the last period.

As so many are giving their ideas of "good wives," suppose we try our hand at the qualifications of "good husbands." GOOD HUSBANDS.

That young man will make a good husband who, instead of idling away his evenings at lyce ums and lectures, stays at home, to help pick wool or do the churning.

When you see a young man, on a rainy Sunday put on his working jacket, draw an oil-skin over his go-to-meeting hat, and keep the polish on his boots with stout India rubbers, depend upon it, he

his clothes and in other personal expenses, keep a sharp eye upon the coppers, catch him if you can, he will be sure to make a liberal husband. when a young man grudges himself the means horses red courity of education and respectable appearance, and they ride."

growls when his sisters get a new bonnet or gown, yet does not scruple to take a glass at the tavern and sport a "long nine," you may be perfectly sure that he understands his rights, and knows how to support the dignity of manhood."

conduct in every relation of life, a settled conviction that money is the chief good, and a resolute purpose to save every penny he can, never stop to ask if he possess another virtue. He is bound to be rich, and can very well afford to dispense with such inferior qualifications as learning, refinement, benevolence, and honorable principles. These would only serve to give him false views of real life, and unfit him for the "hard scrabble" by which he must achieve his purpose. And i you will stay at home, and mind your own busiess-turn every penny to the best account, taking especial care not to waste his hard earnings on idle beggars or foolish benevolent projectsdress plainly, live plainly-bring up your family on the smallest possible scale of domestic comfort, carefully excluding all the refinements of society and the pleasures of generous hospitality, never for a moment forgetting that he married you to keep his house in order, sew the buttons on his shirts, see that nothing is wanted, and work early and late to aid him in accomplishing the end of his being-then may you hope, when life is spent, and your work is done, to have the pleasing reflection, that, while many who set out in life with you foolishly made themselves comfortable by the way, enjoying the blessings of life themselves and dispensing to others with a liberal hand, all that remained being squandered in educat ing their children, you have done none of these things—and behold the result. They are loved. to be sure. The poor bless them when they go out, and their children reverence and love them The world is foolish enough to call them liberal and praise their public spirit. Let them enjoy it f they can, poor souls; they have not much else o comfort them. For your part, you have taken good care to do none of these foolish things, and-

LITERARY NOTICES.

you are rich!

ADVENTURES IN MEXICO AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS By George F. Ruxton. New York: Harper & Brothers For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Wash

Mr. Ruxton arrived at Vera Cruz, while th American squadron was hovering on the coast, and passed through to the city of Mexico, and hence to Durango, before General Scott landed his forces. His descriptions of the country and the people are somewhat general-his denuncia tions of the latter, obviously indiscriminate. For example, he says of Durango, "It is a picturesque city, with two or three large churches and some Government buildings, fair to the eye, but foul within, with a population of eighteen thousand seventeen thousand of whom are rogues and rascals!" He arrived at Durango on the 5th of Oc tober, and left it on the 10th, so that he must have been very industrious to have found out seven teen thousand rogues and rascals in five days Besides, in a population of eighteen thousand, i is fair to assume that at least one-third had not arrived at an age capable of manifesting much rascality or roguery.

He is no less unsparing on the city of Mexico See the picture he draws:

are dirty, and the women dirtier, and everything you eat and drink is dirty.

"Observe every countenan ession of vice, and deceit, and conscious guilt, each. No one looks you in the face, slouch past with downcast eyes and hangdog looks, intent upon thoughts that will not bear the light. The shops are poor and ill-supplied, the arkets filthy in the extreme."

Who believes all this? We are sorry that Mr. Ruxton saw not a gleam of sunshine in all Mexico, not one clean face, not a single street free from dirt, not one to look him in the face; nothing but " wounds, bruises, and putrefying sores!" John Bull is a remarkably nice, tidy gentleman. The moment he puts foot on foreign soil, he sees nothing but dirt, dirt, dirt. He has what may be called, an exquisite perception of filthiness No matter how occult may be the nastiness, if any exist, his delicate instincts are sure to detect it. Fanny Kemble, even, has a most delectable way of showing her extraordinary refinement by forever expatiating on the filthy sights and sounds and

smells that haunt her in all her travels. But Mr. Ruxton, despite the operation of this listinguishing faculty of his countrymen, makes an interesting book, giving us an insight into the home life of Mexico, although we confess our doubts of his accuracy at all times. Occasionally he displays considerable graphic power, as, for example, in the following description of the naional sport-coléa de toros-or bull-tailing:

"In a large corral, at one end of which was a little building, erected for the accommodation of the lady spectators, were enclosed upward of a hundred bulls. Round the corral were the horsemen, all dressed in the picturesque Mexican cos-tume, examining the animals as they were driven to and fro in the enclosure, in order to make them wild for the sport. The ranchero himself, and his sons, were riding among them, armed with long lances, separating from the herd, and driving into another enclosure, the most active bulls. When all was ready, the bars were withdrawn from the seeing the wide level plain before him, dashed off at the top of his speed. With a shout, the horse-men pursued the flying animal, who, hearing the uproar behind him, redoubled his speed. Each urges his horse to the utmost, and strives to take the lead, and be the first to reach the bull. In such a crowd, of course, first-rate horsemanship is required, to avoid accidents and secure a safe lead. For some minutes, the troop ran on in a compact mass—a sheet could have covered the lot. Enveloped in a cloud of dust, nothing could be seen but the bull, some hundred yards ahead, and the rolling cloud. Presently, with a shout, a horseman emerged from the front rank; the women cried 'vival' as, passing close to the stage, he was recognised to be the son of the ranchera, a boy of twelve years of age, sitting his horse like a bird, and swaying from side to side as the bull doubled, and the cloud of dust concealed the animal from his view. 'Viva Pepito! viva!' shouted his mother, as she waved her reboso, to enhe lead, and be the first to reach the bull. In such mal from his view. 'Viva Pepito! viva!' shouted his mother, as she waved her reboso, to encourage the boy; and the little fellow struck his spurs into his horse, and doubled down to his work manfully. But now two others are running neck and neck with him, and the race for the lead, and the first throw, is most exciting. The men shout, the women wave their rebosos, and cry out their names: 'Alza—Bernardo—por mi amor, Juan Maria—Viva Pepito!' they scream, in intense excitement. The boy at length loses the lead to a tall, fine-looking Mexican, mounted on a fleet and powerful roan stallion, who graduon a fleet and powerful roan stallion, who gradually, but surely, forges ahead. At this moment, the sharp eyes of little Pepe observed the bull to the sharp eyes of little Pepe observed the bull to turn at an angle from his former course, which movement was hidden by the dust from the leading horseman. In an instant the boy took advantage of it, and, wheeling his horse at a right angle from his original course, cut off the bull. Shouts and vivas rent the air at sight of this skillful manœuvre, and the boy, urging his horse with whip and spur, ranged up to the left quarter of the bull, bending down to seize the tail, and secure it under his right leg, for the purpose of throwing the animal to the ground. But here Pepe's strength failed him in a feat which requires great power of muscle, and in endeavoring to perform his go-to-meeting hat, and keep the polish on his boots with stout India rubbers, depend upon it, he will make a capital husband.

When you see a young man, instead of foolishly devoting the main portion of his time to the improvement of his mind, and vainly striving to distinguish himself for his learning, keep quietly at home, helping his father, and thus saving the expense of hiring a man on the farm, rely upon it, he is the husband for you; he will be able to give you a snug home, as sure as dimes make dollars.

When you see a young man, in the purchase of his clothes and in other personal expenses, keep a sharp eye upon the coppera, catch him if you can, he will be sure to make a liberal husband.

When a young man grudges himself the means of education and respectable appearance, and

THE IRON HARP. By AUGUSTINE DUGANNE. Our readers will be glad to learn that our gifted correspondent, Augustine Duganne, has now in press a volume of poems, under the title of the Iron Harp." His poetry is all alive with the spirit of the age, and, we doubt not, the forthcom. ing volume will have a great run. We are permitted to anticipate the publication of one of the

From the " Iron Harp," (now in press.) L'ENVOI.

Now, Heaven's eternal stars, like fires, Gleam through the wintry sky: I lift mine Iron Harp on high-I strike the last stroke on these wires, While sad winds hurry by.

My task is not yet done,-but Night Gloometh around my brow:
I struggle with my fate, yet bow;
I murmur not—for, high and bright,
Those stars shine on me now.

Those stars are signs that still, on earth, Flashing amid our shames, And shining forth like altar-flames Are loving hearts and souls of worth With high and glorious names.

Still, golden harpings heavenward float, Wing-like, to lift his soul, From him whose brook-like feelings stole Through music, like a dove's low note Where Harvard's waters roll. Still Lowell clasps, like cherub strong Lovingly clasps his lyre; And flashes out his heart of fire,—

And rolls the river of his song Still shall the Painter Bard outbreathe Sunlight upon his art—
And round the throbbing human heart His golden picturings enwreat Till shadowy fears depart.

Still WHITTIER, with high purpose fraught, Toileth in Freedom's war— His harp-strings are the chains he tore From slaves, where rings his iron thought,

Like hammer-strokes of Thor. For human kind-for human Right-Soon shall all harps be swept:
The Voice that from these strings has leapt,
Shall thrill through hearts and harps more

bright, When mine has silent slept. MIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES. By Jesse Chick ering: Boston: Gharles C. Little and James Brow We are indebted to Mr. D. N. Haskell for a copy of this highly interesting and valuable pamphlet. The statistics and calculations it pre sents concerning foreign immigration are impor tant. We intend in our next number to glean some of the results, and accompany them with

DEERLIN QUARTERLY REVIEW. Edited by President A. Mahan and Professor C. G. Finney February, 1848, Obe in, Ohio: James M. Fitch. Its contents are indicated by the following titles

of articles: Simplicity of Moral Action, Light and

such remarks as may be suggested by them

Love, Solomon's Song, Piety and Philanthropy, History of the Doctrine of Original Sin, Sanctification, Select Passages of Scripture Considered. The matter of this Quarterly is chiefly Theological; and even its theological articles are such as, for the most part, affect religious character distinctively. Its pages bear evidence of vigor-

ous and searching thought. HISTORY OF THE BOTTLE. New York: Oliver & Brothe

The first of a series of Temperance Tales, orizinally published in the New York Organ, and prepared from Cruikshank's famous series of designs, entitled the Rottle

OLUMBIAN MAGAZINE. Edited by John Inman and Robert A. West. New York: J. S. Taylor. March, 18 The leading story of the Magazine-a "Twicetold Yarn"-is a very touching one, beautifully illustrative of the power of the religious senti-

Some writer, of much critical ability and unreenting severity, is down upon Headley's Napoleon like an avalanche. It is time that Headley were called to a reckoning. He has excellent descriptive powers, and can think, as his Letters from Italy show; but his manufacture of war

The Columbian is one of the best Magazines of its class in the country. EWBANK'S HYDRAULICS AND MECHANICS. New York. Greeley & McElrath. For sale by W. Adam, Pennsylva

books, to please a false taste, is a poor business.

nia avenue. Washington. We have already introduced this work to our readers. It is in every respect an admirable one. the author possessing the faculty of communicating full information, in a peculiarly pleasant way, on most interesting subjects.

SEARS'S NEW PICTORIAL FAMILY MAGAZINE. New York This number is full of good fire-side reading

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND. New York: Harner &

Brothers. Nos. 39 and 40. Twenty-five cents each number. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, We shall have something to say of this great work in our next; also, of the following publica-

Scenes at Washington. By a citizen of Baltimore. Ne York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. AFE OF CHEVALIER BAYARD. By W. G. Simms. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

THE CHILDREN AT THE PHALANSTERY. By A. B. F. Can tagrel. New York: William H. Graham. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINEE AND RELIGIOUS MISCELLANS March, 1848. Boston: W. Crosby & H. P. Nichols. DEMOCRATIC EPIC POEM. By T. Thistle. Philadelphia

THE SABBATH SCHOOL LYRE. Boston. THE UNION MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND ART .- Pub lished by Israel Post, No. 140 Nassau street, New York Edited by Mrs. Kirkland.

The March number is fully equal to any that has preceded it, both in its literary and artistical departments. Terms: three dollars a year, two copies for five dollars. All communications should be addressed to the publisher.

Honey's Lady's Book. Edited by Mrs. S. J. Hale, and published by Louis A. Godey, No. 113 Chestnut street,

This is one of the oldest and best monthlies ublished. The March number is excellent, rough we should have liked it quite as well, had the "Tipsy Parson" been left out. Its embellishments are-Lobster Sauce, a mezzotint ; Wandering Life in the East; fashion plate; and a dozen good wood engravings.

MR. HALE AND "INTERFERENCE."

Mr. Hale, in his brief reply to Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, when the question of thanks to Generals Taylor and Scott was under consideration, made the following remarks:

"Permit me to say to the honorable Senator, in all kindness, and with no disposition to be offen-sive, that he entirely mistakes and misapprehends the character of that portion of the American Peothe character of that portion of the American People whom I am supposed to represent on this subject. Once for all, let me say, that we desire no interference with, nor disturbance of, the existing institutions of the States. If the institution of which you speak be a blessing, bless yourselves with it; if it be a curse, stagger under it as you may; but let us remain free from it—let us alone. It is all that we desire—all that we ask.?

A few words will suffice to guard these remarks

against misinterpretation. Mr. Hale had taken occasion, early in the session, to define his position on the slavery question, in his speech on the Ten Regiment Bill. He had also, in his letter to Mr. Lewis, of Cincinnati, declared his adhesion to the doctrines affirmed by the resolutions of the Liberty Convention held at Buffalo, and his purpose to co-operate in all wise efforts for the extinction of slavery, by Federal action where it existed by Federal authority, by State action where it existed within State jurisdiction. Supposing his position to be sufficiently understood, when he presented petitions for the dis the Union, and certain other petitions invoking the action of Congress against slavery in the tates, he did not seem to think it necessary to disclaim concurrence of opinions with the pet

When, subsequently, the resolutions of thanks

came before the Senate, after Mr. Hale had alone stood up in opposition to them, and vindicated his of his opponents, Mr. Butler rose, for the pur-Pro-Slavery prejudice against him, adverted to his conduct in the presentation of the peti-tions referred to, and aimed to convey the impression that Mr. Hale was, in fact, the representative of the views of the petitioners. It was with the express view of repelling this imputation, of setting himself right, upon the particular charge brought against him, that Mr. Hale made the remarks above quoted. We were present on the occasion, and we affirm that no man in that Senate could have misunderstood him. His sole object was to disclaim any purpose or desire of interfering with slavery in the States, by force, by Congressional action, or by any other than moral means. He was addressing himself to slaveholders, and used the words, "interference," and "disturbance," in the sense in which they use them-and he was thus understood. If he had for a moment its wit with a key. thought, that persons at the North, overlooking his entire course since he struck the first blow for freedom on the question of Texas annexation, passing by the deliberately expressed opinions of cult positions during his Senatorial career, would make two or three incidental remarks designed to meet specially an unjust imputation made most unexpectedly in an irregular debate, an occasion for calling in question his fidelity to the cause of Human Rights, he would doubtless have defined his views in language less liable to be misunder-

FOREIGN ARRIVAL.

stood. Mr. Hale must study the example of Gen-

eral Scott, and, while bearing down upon his foes

in front, beware of the "fire in the rear."

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston la Saturday morning, from Liverpool on the 12th of February, with intelligence two weeks later. There is an improvement in the cotton market but a decline in grain.

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN LIVERPOOL. Jan. 28. Feb. 12. American wheat 7s. 9d. a 8s. 9d. 6s. 6d. a 8s. 6d.
 Indian corn
 30
 0
 a 33
 0
 20
 0
 a 32
 6

 Indian meal
 14
 0
 a 14
 6
 12
 6
 a 13
 0

 American flour
 27
 0
 a 29
 0
 27
 0
 a 27
 6
 Parliament has re-assembled, and the first business was the appointment of a committee to inquire into the condition and prospects of the West Indies. The Jewish Disabilities Bill read

a second time. Much dissatisfaction exists in England at the failure to establish convenient postal arrangements with this country, and it seems that the English people charge the blame upon our Gov-

The Archbishop of Canterbury died on the 11th ult., aged 82.

It is stated that the Government has resolved to double the artillery force, and embody 150,000 militia for purposes of Home Defence. The Pope's rescript has been received in Ire

land, demanding from the Bishop whether the alleged charges against other denominations, be true. It is said to be in the tone of stern rebuke. The people of the Two Sicilies have triumph. | Treasury. ed. A form of constitution has been agreed

Lord Palmerston has signified to Austria, that any further armed intervention with the Papal States will be considered by Great Britain a

Reform banquets in France have been denounce ed as illegal. Abd-el-Kader is to visit the King

The accounts from Ireland are truly distressughout the land. Political strife runs high between the three national parties there. The subdivided party from the Young Ireland are vehement in their incitements for an immediate appeal to arms against England, but reprobated by the others.

Liverpool Provision Market, Feb. 12.—Beef-

prime mess, per tierce, 87s. to 90s.; ordinary, 67s. to 75s.; old, 68s. to 82s. Mess, per barrel, 40s. 10 79s.; old, 09s. to 5cs. Mess, per barrel, 19s. to 56s.; ordinary, 36s. to 40s.; prime, 30s. to 32s. Pork—prime mess, new, per barrel, not quoted. Old, 48s. to 60s.; mess, 48s. to 55s.; prime, 35s. to 40s. Bacon—dried and smoked, old, per cwt., 15s. to 30s.; long middles, 27s. to 40s., short rib in; new, 45s. to 54s. Butter—United States fine, not new, 43s. to 54s. Butter—United States fine, not quoted; Canada, 58s. to 67s. Hams—smoked ordinary, in canvass, per cwt., 20s. to 50s.; in casks, 20s. to 33s. Lard—fine leaf and keg, 57s. to 59s.; do., in barrels, 55s. to 48s.; ordinary to middling, 58s. to 54; inferior and grease, 30s. to 35s. Tongues—ox, in pickle, per dozen, 10s. to 16s.; pigs, per cwt., 15s. to 25s. Cheese—fine, per cwt., 16s. to 46s. and 46s. and 46s. to 49s.; middling, 38s. to 45s.; ordina to 37s. Rice—Carolina dressed, first quality, 19s. 6d. Second, do., 17s. to 19s.

MEXICO.

Late accounts from Mexico report that Santa Anna, having obtained passports from General Cordova has been occupied by the American

The correspondent of the N. O. Picayune states that Mr. Trist was authorized to act by General Scott. Perhaps the General had some discretionary power to entertain overtures of peace.

YUCATAN.

The latest arrival from Yucatan brings news of continued and dreadful massacres by the Indians. Aid, arms, and ammunition, were about being sent from Havana, and there seemed to be a pros pect that Yucatan would fall under the protection of Spain. The Yucatanese functionary in this place has had communication with Mr. Buchanan

RATHER AMUSING .- Two weeks ago the Wash ington Union was quoting from newspapers, and reporting the sayings of correspondents, to show that the country was all for war. It is now just as firmly convinced that it is all for peace. It has no doubt, if the people at large" were polled upon the matter, the decided voice would be for peace. The voice of the people is, in fact, coming up to us! A member of Congress has just returned from Mississippi, and reports the anxious desire of the people for a ratification of the treaty. We hear of dissentient voices from Virginia"

The Union has a happy faculty of always finding the popular voice on its own side. So, a few weeks since, it was publishing letters from the army in Mexico, breathing nothing but threatening and slaughter. Now it has extracts from letters showing that the army is most anxious for the termination of hostilities, and intent on seeing

Is not the Union afraid of the charge of "moral treason?" Is its venerable editor also becoming a Mexican Whig? Is he, too, ambitious to enroll himself in the ranks of the Peace party of the

INDEMNITY TO MEXICO.-Some of the Whig leaders in Congress who have been engaged for the last eighteen months in demonstrating the war against Mexico, as one of pure aggression on less, so that the sum of \$15,000,000 to be paid for it, will be thrown away—and this most prodigal expenditure afflicts them beyond measure. Their grief is the most illogical thing in the world. If they really believe what they have demonstrated, that the war is purely aggressive on our part, they ought to reject that we are about to pay \$15,000,000 for what is totally worthless, because that will be securing indemnity to Mexico, the aggressed, instead of the United States, the aggressed. Certainly, if the Democrats are satisfied with such a settlement, the Whigs ought to re-joice—and their only regret should be, that the

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF PENNSYLVANIA. The State Democratic Convention of Pennsylva course in a speech which commanded the respect | nia met at Harrisburg on the 4th. Mr. Buchanan was recommended to a National Convention of his opposition, pose of weakening his influence, by arousing a as a suitable candidate for the Presidency. The vote was as follows:

James Buchanan - - 84 votes. George M. Dallas - - 34 do. Lewis Cass - 10 do.

Martin Van Buren - 5 do. CAPITAL.—The Washington correspondent of

the Charleston Evening News, noticing the correspondence between Mr. Calhoun and Alexandre Dumas, lately copied into our columns from the Boston Atlas, thinks it was in earnest, and says :

"This forgery is scarcely worth notice; but as there are many credulous people who believe everything, I have authority for saying that there is no truth whatever in the pretended correspondence first promulgated by the Boston Atlas."

The joke of the Atlas is all thrown away on its Southern brethren. Hereafter it must accompany

MR. ADAMS.-The funeral escort of the remain of Mr. Adams proceeded with the corpse to Balsection in the deliberately expressed opinions of timore, last Monday. The next day they were selecter to Mr. Lewis, scarcely noticing his to reach Philadelphia, and Wednesday, New manly, true, consistent conduct, in the most diffi- York, whence they would take their departure

GENERAL TAYLOR IN TENNESSEE,-The Nashville Whig expressly repudiates a National Convention, and declares that the Whigs of Tennes-see will go for General Taylor, in spite of a Na-

THIRTIETH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

MARCH 1.

SENATE.—Resolutions were presented from the Legislature of Illinois, in favor of Whitney's railroad-also, from the Legislature of Texas, against the relinquishment of the Mexican provinces overrun by the American army, and against slavery-restriction. At half-past twelve, the Senate went into Executive session, and continued with closed doors till a late hour, when it rose, and adiourned.

House.-The bill providing additional examiners for the Patent Office coming up, an amendment, moved by Mr. Johnson, to reduce the salaries from \$2,500 to \$1,500, was rejected; and the bill was read a third time.

Mr. McClelland moved to reconsider for the purpose of offering an amendment to reduce the salaries from \$2,500 to \$2,000. Pending this motion, the Speaker read a brief letter from Mrs. Adams, expressing her grateful sense of the respect of the House, evinced by the passage of a bill extending to her the franking privilege.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Vinton, re solved itself into Committee on the Whole on the bill providing for deficiencies in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1848.

Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, addressed the Committee in a speech full of statistics, showing, as he alleged, great errors in the financial calculations and speculations of the Secretary of the

Mr. McLane, of Maryland, followed, in speech, in explanation and corroboration of the position formerly taken by him, concerning the responsibility of General Taylor for the march of the army to the Rio Grande. Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, obtained the floor

the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

ing; deaths from starvation are stated to have quested to ascertain and report at what time the thirds being necessary to suspend the rules. copies of the President's message and acc

ended to, when the Senate at 1 o'clock went into Executive session, remained therein till a late

•House.—The Speaker appointed Mr. Palfrey. on the Joint Library Committee, in the place of John Quincy Adams, deceased.

A debate arose upon a motion to refer to the Committee on Printing a resolution for printing a ertain document. Occasion was taken to question the Committee on the causes of the delay of the public printers in furnishing the documents of the House, and also of the bad quality of the paper used, and the imperfect typography of the the President's message had yet been laid upon the desks of the members—that the Journal of the House had been printed only up to January 15th—and that it is difficult to have been laid upon any and all times. printed without great delay. Mr. Hunt called attention to the fact, that while the President's mesage and documents this year formed a volume ne-third larger than last year, the printers reseived only one-third as much, per volume, as the ormer price.

The Committee on Printing, it was stated, had the whole subject under consideration, but had arrived at no conclusion as to what ought to be

The bill providing additional examiners for the Patent Office, was amended by reducing the salaries from \$2,500 to \$2,000, and then passed. On motion of Mr. Vinton, it was resolved, to close all debate on the Deficiency Bill to-morrow

fternoon, at 2 o'clock. The Speaker laid before the House the follow ing curious letter, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

" WASHINGTON, February 28, 1848. "The undersigned has devised a plan of taking the yeas and nays, by which much valuable time and consequent expense may be saved to the Gov-

and consequent expense may be saved to the Government.

"A small cabinet, called the register, is attached to the Clerk's desk, within which the present printed list is placed, having opposite to each name the words, yea, nay. From this, wires lead, under the floor, to each desk, and there connect with two keys, inscribed yea, nay. On touching the one, it causes a piston to rise in the register and cut out the word not voted. The vote of the whole House is given simultaneously, without ter and cut out the word not voted. The vote or the whole House is given simultaneously, without the possibility of mistake or failure. Ten or more impressions may be taken at the same instant, each of which may be duplicated by the copying press, thus enabling the Clerk to accommodate all the Reporters.

"Less than a minute is sufficient, but, on im-

portant questions, five or ten minutes, according to the pleasure of the House, may be allowed, to let all the members reach their seats.

"The apparatus may be put up in the hall in the course of a few weeks, without interfering with the session, at a cost of three thousand dollars.

ollars.

"An operative model is now here, which he would be happy to present before a committee.

"Very respectfully,

"Francis H. Smith, of Baltimore.

"Hon. Robert C. Wonthrop.

Speaker of the House of Representatives."

The House then resolved itself into Committee f the Whole, and took up the Deficiency Bill. Mr. Thompson, being entitled to the floor, re-plied to Mr. McLane, of Maryland, vindicating our side, unjust, unconstitutional, inhuman, are now just as earnest in demonstrating that the territory proposed to be ceded to us is utterly worth-

> He was followed by Truman Smith, of Connecticut, who discussed the Treaty now before the Senate, charging the Administration with folly and extravagance in paying \$15,000,000 or more, for territories not worth as much as Dutch-ess county, New York.

Mr. Ficklin, of Illinois, replied to Mr. Thompson, discussing, at considerable length, the march of the army to the Rio Grande, and vindicating he war as just. he war as just.

Mr. Levin next obtained the floor, and expa-

tiated at large upon the Pope and his alleged se-forms, upon Roman Catholicism, Catholic immi-Louisiana.—The Taylor State Convention met at New Orieans on the 22d ult., and nominated electors to support General Taylor for the Presidency.

Louisiana.—The Taylor State Convention met at New Orieans on the 22d ult., and nominated electors to support General Taylor for the Presidency.

Mr. Dix presented a petition from physicians

of New York, praying the adoption of measures o prevent the importation of adulterated drugs.

Mr. Dayton presented resolutions from the Legislature of New Jersey, in favor of Whitney's railroad, and instructing the Senators of that State to vote for it. Mr. Dayton said his views were hostile to the scheme, and he could not vote

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

House.-The resolution terminating debate on the Deficiency Bill to day at 2 o'clock was reconsidered, and so amended as to apply to the next day at the same hour. The Speaker laid before the House severe Senate bills for the relief of individuals.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the private calendar. Some twenty-nine bills were reported by the Committee, read a third time, and passed. The Speaker laid before the House the annua

eport of the Commissioner of Patents-also, a communication from the State Department, transmitting tabular statements of the number and designation of emigrant passengers to the United States, for the year 1847.

The House adjourned. MARCH 4. SENATE.—The Senate passed a bill to remit the duties on books, maps, and charts, imported for the use of the Library of Congress, and, at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, went into Execu-

House.-The House resolved itself into Con mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to consider the bill further to supply deficiences in appropriations for the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1848.

Messrs. Strong and Cabell addressed the Com mittee, the former in defence of the Administration, the latter in opposition to it. The Committee then proceeded to vote upon amendments some unimportant ones were agreed to; one, for striking out the appropriation for a chargé d'affaires to the Papal States, gave rise to a confused debate, and amendment upon amendment, until the Committee fell into a tumult, from which it was relieved only by rising, when the House adjourned.

MARCH 6. Senate.-Mr. Miller presented resolutions the New York Legislature, affirming the doctrines of the Chicago Convention resolutions in regard to Lake, Harbor, and River Improvements.

Mr. Benton presented a memorial from printers of the Districe, asking Congress to establish, at the seat of Government, a national printing-office. Mr. B. took occasion to say that the printing of Congress was the worst executed in the

At half past twelve, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and remained therein till a late hour, when it opened the doors, and adjourned. House.-S. A. Bridges, elected from Pennsyl-

vania in the place of Mr. Hornbeck, took his seat. Mr. Hunt moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce a resolution, that certain bills making appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors be the special order of MARCH 2.

Senate.—On motion of Mr. Bradbury, it was resolved, that the Committee on Printing be requested to ascertain and report at what time the day for Tuesday, the 21st of March, and so continue till disposed of. On this motion the vote stood—yeas \$2, nays 64. So it was lost, two-duested to ascertain and report at what time the day for Tuesday, the 21st of March, and so continue till disposed of. On this motion the vote stood—yeas \$2, nays 64. So it was lost, two-duested to ascertain and report at what time the

ing documents, ordered by the Senate, may be expected.

then suspended, for the purpose of taking up the bill, proposing to relieve the Judges of the Supreme Court from attendance on circuit duties for two years, for the purpose of enabling them to give their whole attention to the appeal docket, on which cases had greatly accumulated.

Mr. I. said, he had been surprised to find that doubts were entertained in some quarters, whether any business could be done by the district judges on circuit, if the Supreme Court Judges of the United States were discharged from that duty. If there were any force in that objection, the passage of this bill would have the effect of bringing the business on the circuits to a stand; but, to show that it was based on error, he referred to the act of Congress of the 29th of April, 1802

to the bill. Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, moved to amend the bill by substituting "one year" for "two years," and addressed the House in support of

his amendment Mr. Vinton followed in support of the bill, and the previous question was then demanded. The amendment of Mr. Thompson was adopted and the bill was then passed—yeas 89, nays 59.

Mr. Grinnell reported a bill to provide for the

ventilation of passenger vessels and for other purposes, which was read and committed. On motion of Mr. Cocke, the Military Com mittee was directed to report to the House a suitable joint resolution, awarding gold medals to such officers and soldiers as have distinguished themselves in the war with Mexico.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill to increase the pay of the soldiers engaged in the war with Mexico.

March 3.—Carty Wells, Esq., of Missouri, and Wm. Thompson, Esq., of Iowa, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court.

No. 81. Wm. T. Pease, plaintiff in error, vs. Wm. Dwight. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Michigan.

Mr. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court, with costs and six per cent. damages.

ages.
No. 160. The United States, ppellants, vs.
Thomas Curry and R. Garland. Appeal from
the District Court of the United States for Lou-

isiana. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinio

of this Court, dismissing this appeal, because it had not been prosecuted in the manner directed, and within the time limited by the acts of Congress.

No. 41. The United States, plaintiffs, vs. the city of Portland. Argument concluded by Attorney General for the plaintiffs.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA. FROM LONDON.

GIBSON SQUARE, LONDON, Dear Sir: Our attention is now divided be-tween various questions of deep interest at home, and others of still deeper interest abroad. It scarcely seems natural in me to select, as the first subject of remark, the events which have just taken place in Italy, and to leave our home mat-ters for the latter part of my letter; but in doing so I am only yielding to the irresistible impulse for which I am sure your readers will readily account, as they contemplate the intensely interest ing aspect which is now presented by Italian affairs.

affairs.

By the way, an Englishman may be naturally excused for dreaming about Italy and the Pope, at a time when a bill is passing through Parliament, to authorize diplomatic relations with Rome. ment, to authorize diplomatic relations with Rome. I quite agree with the editor of the Nonconformist, in one of his excellent papers on "the Politics of Christianity," (that on "Diplomacy,") that in many cases diplomacy is "a subtle, circuitous, underhand method of negotiation, whereby real purposes are shrouded in secrecy, and ostensible ones are made to appear in the miles of males. ones are made to appear in the guise of modera-tion and justice." So long, however, as the main-tenance of diplomatic relations is retained, I believe there is no valid reason why we should re-fuse to include in the family of potentates such a man as Pio Nino, in his capacity of chief magis-trate of a people who are now deriving the great-est benefits from his wise and gentle sway. This est benefits from his wise and gentle sway. This bill is sure to pass, and that very rapidly, through our Legislature, malgre the impotent scribblings of some very well meaning but not very wise men who are, or affect to be, greatly horrified at the bugbear by which their imaginations are haunted. Now, sir, allow me to congratulate you and the readers of the National Eva on the people strides.

Now, sir, allow me to congratulate you and the readers of the National Era, on the rapid strides which the cause of liberty and justice have taken in Italy, and of which the report has reached us since I last addressed you. The people of Sicily, groaning under the oppression from which they had no prospect of being released, have rebelled, and their rebellion has been successful. Successful rehallion and their rebellion has been successful. Successful rebellion is revolution, unsuccessful rebellion is high treason. In this case, the possible crime has assumed the form of a virtue; and now we have, not in Sicily alone, but in Naples, and throughout the Two Sicilies, a constitutional Government. ernment replacing a miserable despotism. The King, who was lately afraid to face his people, is now mingling among them on the Corso, (the Hyde Park of Naples,) and receiving the vivas and listening to the glad triumphs of all, except the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors, and the miserable lazzaroni whom he is condescending to miserable lazzaroni whom he is condescending to instruct, as the real excellence of that constitution which they had thought to please the King by decrying. Unhappily, this glorious transition has not been effected on peace principles; the horrors of war have been experienced, and patriotic ladies have been engaged in placing the instruments of conflict in the hands of their countries.

jects; and when, in answer to all remonstrances of his oppressed people, the Emperor coolly asserts his reliance, not on the justice of his cause, but on the strength and fidelity of his troops. It is considered here that the cause of Austrian despotism is on its last legs, and that it will die with Metternich, who is virtually the Emperor of Austria, and whose place can be filled by no successor who will have nerve and firmness and tact enough to seize and wield the iron sceptre which must, ere very long, fall from his benumbed grasp. Meanwhile, the Duke of Tuscany is displaying growing sympathy with the popular cause, and meanwhile, the Duke of Tuscany is displaying growing sympathy with the popular cause, and extending the liberty of the press; and the King of Sardinia, strengthened in his good intentions by his brother of Naples, is declaring for liberty, by preparing to counteract the schemes of Austria, and inviting to his service the harassed and page of the presented Poles.

ersecuted Poles.

While these most interesting events are occur-While these most interesting events are occurring in Italy, it is really distressing to observe the miserable efforts which are being made in France by the ministry of Louis Philippe. The course taken by the King and his ministers seems to partake of the madness which marked the closing days of his predecessor, and to expose him to the same disasters which terminated the reign of that miserable despot. Guizot has now the annoyance of being told that "he has forgotten the revolution and its causes." The French Chamber is told that the Government will not allow public meetings and reform banquets, and free expression of sentiment. The assertion is made on the part of Government, that it will not yield; and a popular representative replies, "There is blood in that word." The Liberal deputies have told the ministry, that if the reform banquets are to the ministry, that if the reform banquets are to be put down, they have resolved to quit the Chamber, and return to their constituents. Who can look, without the most anxious apprehen to a country which appears thus on the very

to a country which appears thus on the verge of another of those catastrophes which have so frequently marked its guilty history. These facts serve to show the extreme folly of our "National Defences" question, which, as far as the public wish and the public voice are concerned, is condemned, from John o'Groat's House to the Land's End. I believe our friend, Elihu Burritt, is engaged this day in promoting our national defences in a very efficient manner, by presenting a peaceful address from the citizens of York to the citizens of Rouen; and I am happy to add, that his success is so great and his prospects are so encouraging, that we are

the masterns in the war with Mexico Marco II.

But. IIII introduced a bit to war with Mexico II.

The House adjourned.

Sexare—A few minutes after the opening of the the session, the Sends verm into its Executive seeks the session, the Sends verm into its Executive seeks as on.

Bernar — The Committee or Outs.

Howeve—The Committee on Public Conference of the Whole Conference of

Mr. Strong obtained the floor, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

March 3.—Carty Wells, Esq., of Missouri, and Wm. Thompson, Esq., of Iowa, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court.

Senate the correspondence between Mr. Wise and the Brazilian Government, in relation to the wm. Dwight. In error to the Circuit Court of and the Brazilian Government, in relation to the many fall, and the Brazilian Government, in relation to the many fall, and the Brazilian Government is a greater or less degree. But let we denesday in great numbers, and advanced by a water procession to Westminster, where a deputation waited on Sir Charles Grey, who promised to lay their petition before the Queen, but gave them the assurance that they need not apprehend the damage they anticipated from the operation of free trade principles.

of free trade principles.

Ireland has just been disgraced by another savage murder in the neighborhood of Clonmel, and

with great honor to himself.

We are now anticipating some efforts for the improvement of Ireland, of which I hope soon to

ive you some account.

It is worth noticing, that the railroad from Boulogne to Paris is completed, all but half a mile; and that, after the 15th of next month, we expect to take a trip between the two capitals, in twelve hours—breakfast in London, and dine in Paris. I am, &c.,

FROM KENTUCKY.

CABIN CREEK, March 1, 1848.

senting voice:
1. Resolved, As slavery is the question of the senting voice:

1. Resolved, As slavery is the question of the age—an institution affecting the interest of almost every individual, and is intimately connected with the national affairs of this Government—necessarily affecting its ultimate peace and safety—we therefore deem it the duty of every individual of the nation, and especially of our State and National representatives, to meet and investigate the subject with great candor and faithfulness.

2. Resolved, That we greatly admire, and highly commend, the bold, faithful, and yet respectful manner, in which John P. Hale, in the Senate of the United States, has discussed the question of slavery in its relation to the National Govern—what is the result? Why, I could name a farm

subject with great candor and faithfulness.

2. Resolved, That we greatly admire, and highly commend, the bold, faithful, and yet respectful manner, in which John P. Hale, in the Senate of the United States, has discussed the question of slavery in its relation to the National Govern-

gathered from the bloody field of battle.

5. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Society be directed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Examiner and National Era.

John G. Fee, Secretary.

P. S. Since the meeting of our Society, I have met with the excellent reply of Mr. Hale to Mr. Butler. "I obey my convictions, and I shall do it. I will not stultify myself by recording my vote in opposition to my opinions." The honest part of mankind must admire this principle of action. It is the more to be commended, because it is a rare excellence in public men. To do right, he was "willing to stand alone." May his example be imitated by all.

J. G. Fee.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM KENTUCKY.

Louisville, February 29, 1848. Come, Mr. Editor, don't make a long mouth

without cause, nor anticipate difficulty without reason. You are all wrong about the law of 1833. "This movement" does not augur inauspiciously "for Emancipation in Kentucky." First—as you have learned, ere this, the law stands as it was. This I could have told you be-fore would have been the result. If the Senate had passed the bill, the House would have bolted,

posed the amendment was this: that all planters who bought slaves from without, or brought them into the State, had special acts passed in their favor. "Better stop this," said they, "and prohibit selling negroes as property, merchantics, and thus you will sustain the law of 1833, and carry out the intentions of its framers."

If the law were rigidly enforced, your view would be correct. It is not. All planters who buy slaves abroad, got their purchases legalized. Many Anti-Slavery men therefore thought, if the traffic in slaves could be probibited, that an advance would be made—and therefore they supported the amendment to the law of 1833. Such is my view.

Second—the ground assumed by those who op-

my view.

But the law stands—and nothing occurred in the debate upon the amendment to warrant your conclusion. So, take courage! We have a hard work to accomplish; but a light heart, with an earnest faith, will bear upon and give success to

So believe, at last, one of your friends in

FROM DELAWARE. Lectures to the Agricultural Classes-How Recei Lectures to the Agricultural Classes—How Received—Influence of Slavery on the Value of Delaware Lands—also on the Feelings of the People—Curious Facts Illustrative of the Economy of Free Labor—Unprofitableness of the Slave System—Striking Instance in Point—The Blindness of the South on the Subject of Emancipation, &c.

WILMINGTON, March 4, 1848.

To the Editor of the National Era:

my exhortation is particularly directed. There is a great work for them to do, and one which is Ireland has just been disgraced by another savage murder in the neighborhood of Clonmel, and the work of death by the hangman is now going forward, and will proceed, until it has sent into the presence of the "Great Judge Eternal" the fifteen criminals left under sentence of death by the late special commission. These dreadful spectacles are attractive there, as in London, to large masses of people. The first took place on Monday last, when the notorious Ryan (Puck) and Dea were executed, the former struggling with death for upwards of seven minutes. An effort was made in Dublin to spare the country the horror and the crime of this legalized murder, but in vain.

The Earl of Shrewsbury (himself a most devoted Roman Catholic) has done himself great honor, by a second letter to the notorious Dr. McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, whose falsehoods and sophistries he exposes, and whose wicked interference in stirring up strifes he rebukes with great talent, with much dignity of manner, and with great honor to himself.

We are now anticipating some efforts for the improvement of Ireland, of which I hope soon to give you some account.

hereafter. Think of a farm of only 70 acres not only supporting a family of six persons comfortably, but furnishing the owner a profit of five hundred dollars, at an average, annually. "How is this?" the incredulous reader may be ready to ask. I answer, By virtue of that system of economy which belongs only to communities where labor is not only free, but foshionable, as is the case, for example, in the neighboring State of Pennsylvania—for it is there the farm I have before my mental view is located. The owner of the soil is not ashamed to labor. He does it habitually and cheerfully, and feels that it is far more honorable than idleness, however "genteel," or ease, however "elegant." Indeed, idleness would be anything but "ease" to him. Hence he CABIN CREEK, Marca 1, 1848.

DR. Balley: At the last meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society of Lewis County, Kentucky, after other regular business, in the presence of a kind and respectful audience; the following resolutions were passed by the Society, without a dissenting voice:

He uses but one horse and a pair of oxen. He owns no farm wagon. An ex-cart supplies its

about losses, rather. Take some of the slaveworked wheat lands of Virginia for comparison.

Mat is the result? Why, I could name a farm
more, in which policy of the nation in regard to
its extension.

Resolved, That we highly esteem the late
speech of Mr. Hale, (in which he shows that slavery and its extension was the true and grand
moving cause of our war with Mexico.) as a
speech replete with valuable truths—facts important to the American People—and here express
our wish, that the friends of Freedom and Peace
will put that speech in pamphlet form, and send
it to every neighborhood, if not every family in
the nation.

A. Resolved, That we regard John P. Hale as
intellectually, morally, fitted for the highest office
of the People of this nation, and that his untiring advocacy of Liberty, Righteousness, and
Peace, are qualifications for the Presidency, infinitely greater than all the military qualifications
that can be heaped upon man—the false honors
gathered from the bloody field of battle.

S. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Society
be directed to send a copy of these resolutions to
the Examiner and National Era.

John G. Fee, Secretary.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM DELAWARE.

[An Extract]

NEWCASTLE COUNTY, DEL. February 29, 1848. Dr. Bailey: The question occurs—in what respect can a person act the most effectively for the overthrow of slavery? Will a reliance upon moral sussion alone accelerate the cause of Anti-Slavery with that degree of rapidity desired by its advocates? And does not the action of those who appear to be ardently engaged in the promo-tion of the cause, and who deny the consistency tion of the cause, and who deny the consistency of political movements of any kind, with their peculiar views and measures, look towards the disenthralment of the slaves, regardless of the consideration due the rights and welfare of the

meeting to which allusion has been made, inquired why the lecturer (Dr. Snodgrass) omitted to urge more strongly political action upon the subject? and stated his desire to learn more particularly the mode of action adopted by the Liberty party, its objects, hopes, and intentions. I immediately referred him to the National Era, as a paper conreferred him to the Indicate Lin, as a paper containing a correct exposition of the objects of the party, and remarked that a person could not long remain in ignorance respecting so large and important a body as the Liberty party. Judging from his conversation, the gentleman was evidently growing weary of the instability and non-committal policy of the Whig and Democratic parties in relation to the question of slavery, and

parties in relation to the question of slavery, and his inclination to inquire and converse upon the subject was sufficient proof that his proclivity was towards a party whose ranks are continually increasing by the addition of the honest and serious friends of reform of all parties.

Upon this question of political action there are, no doubt, many persons who have not become fully convinced of its feasibility, as a means of advancing the cause of human rights, and of the certainty of its results. If by the argumentation and oratory of public lecturers, and by written certainty of its results. If by the argumentation and oratory of public lecturers, and by written appeals, the claims of the Liberty party to the support of the people could be enjoined, as having in view one of the most philanthropic objects that can engage the sympathies of the most be nevolently disposed, while at the same time it offers a speedy and effectual method of ameliorating the condition of both races, white as well as black, the scruples of many to uniting with the lovers of Liberty in political organization might be overcome, and men of all parties, resigning their predilections for and objections to minor and comparatively unimportant measures, would be found arraying themselves on the side of humanity, and casting their suffrages at the next Presidential election for the candidates of the Liberty party. the Liberty party.

DOMESTIC MARKETS. BALTIMORE.

The news by the Britannia has had rather a The news by the Britannia has had rather a depressing effect upon the market for breadstuffs. There were some sales on Saturday, prior to the news, of Howard street brands, at \$5.93. To-day purchasers were unwilling to offer more than \$5.87\frac{1}{2}. The market, however, is unsettled, and, in consequence of the small stock on hand and the light receipts, the average decline will be but moderate. A sale of 200 barrels, City Mills, is reported at \$6, less than which, the holders are unwilling to take. Stock very small.

The receipts of grain are very light. Good to prime red wheat is selling at \$1.30 a \$1.35; white do, nominal at \$1.40 a \$1.45; and corn at \$0.46 a \$0.49, for white; yellow do., \$0.48 a \$0.49, with considerable sales; oats, \$0.38 a \$0.41; rye, \$0.75; clover seed, \$4.25 a \$4.50.

The effect of the foreign news on the market for cotton, to-day, has been of the most decided character. Sales of 800 bales for shipment to Liverpool were made at an advance of full half a cent per pound on last week's prices. Holders are very firm, and in excellent spirits.

The effect of the foreign news on flour has not been so decided, and the market is unsettled. The sales to-day amount to 800 harrals and Character. sales to-day amount to 800 barrels good Geneser at \$6.37. This price could not be obtained for

any quantity, however, as buyers insist on a de cline.

The news has operated unfavorably on corn, but holders seemed but little disposed to yield. The sales to-day amount to 3,000 bushels heated The sales to-day amount to 3,000 busness nearest Orleans at \$0.50.

Meal is quite heavy, and Jersey is offered at \$2.50, without finding purchasers.

Oats are in moderate supply. The sales to-day were to the extent of 3,000 bushels at \$0.45.

The provision market is firm, under the news, and pork has advanced. Sales of 200 barrels meas, and the control of the cont

Review.

2. The Princess, by Tennyson — Examiner.

3. French Frigate, new Shell.—London Paper.

4. Mrs. Shelley, by G. Gilfillan.— Taiy's Maga

5. School for Thugs.—Chamber's Journal.

6. Last Years of Frederick the Great.—Edin

new, at \$10.871/6 a \$11.

vieto.
7. Fugitive, Perishing Munades.—Col. Kans.
8. Gen. Taylor.—Journal of Commerce.
9. Plates of Boydell's Shakspeare.—Com. Adv.
10. Switzerland and Italy.—Spectator. BELLHANGING, ET CHARLES PHILLIPS, Bellhanger, Lockswith, a in General, may be found at the old stand, Front street, opposite the Stone Tavern, Baltimor put up in the country at the shortest notice, and on approved plan.

THE Subscribers have opened a store at No. 377 PEARL STREET, New York City, for the sale of Free Labor

10 20 A

THE Subscribers have opened a store at No. 3tt FERRIL
STREET, New York City, for the sale of Free Labor
Produce exclusively, and have supplied themselves with a
general assortment of Goods usually kept in a Grocery, of
superior quality, which they will sell much loneer than goods
of this description have usually been sold.
They have also a variety of Cotton Goods.
They will use great care, in making their purchases, that
nothing which is the produce of Slave Labor shall be admitted into their store, and think that confidence may at all
times be placed in the articles they may offer for sale.
Oxders for Goods, either for families or traders out of the
city, will be promptly and faithfully executed.
2d mo. 24th—tr

HOAG & WOOD.

NOTICE TO CLERGYMEN.

THE subscriber is authorised to advertise that 100 copies of "Phelips's Letters to Prof. Stowe and Dr. Bacon," and 100 copies of "Slaveholding Examined in the Light of the Holy Bible, by Dr. Brisbane," have been placed at his disposal, "to-be distributed gratuitously to clergymen who wish to receive them, with the hope that they will approve and circulate them." Applications in accordance with this notice (post paid if sent by mail) will be attended to by WILLIAM HARNED, 22 Spruce street, New York.

1.3 Anti-Slavery papers will please give the above one insertion.

DRAWING PENCILS. TO ARTISTS and Teachers of Drawing.—Spalding & Shepard have manufactured, expressly for their sales, a superior Drawing Penoil, consisting of nine different degrees of hardness, vis: H, moderately hard, used for sketching; H H, a degree harder, for outlines and fine drawing; H H H extremely hard, for architectural drawing; F F, used for light sketching; F, fine drawing (fine; B, black, for shading; B B, softer do., for deep shading; H B, hard black, deeper shade than F; H H H H, extremely hard, for very fine drawing. Please call and try them. They are good and cheap.

cheap.
After all, there is no place to buy anything you want in the Book or Stationery line, cheap, like
SPALDING & SHEPARD,
Jan. 20. 189 1-2 Broadway, opposite John street. ARCH BRIDGE.

ARCH BRIDGE.

In these days of patents, improvements, &c., we take great pleasure in bringing to the notice of the public one which, combining beauty with undoubted utility, needs only to be seen to be approved.

The model and drawings for the improvement referred to are now to be seen at the Fatent Office, and are for an archabilge of great strength, and capable of being thrown over a stream or space of from five hundred to one thousand feet, without piers, and with perfect security. It may be adapted to use upon railroads as well as over streams. For strength and economy in construction, it has no rival.

Any information in relation to it may be obtained upon application to John Boynton, South Coventry, Conn., or Weatherhead & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 3.—3t

W. & CO.

LONDON ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER. LONDON ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER.

WE learn from Mr. Harned, agent of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, that there are a few odd numbers of this valuable periodical, (running back through the last two or three volumes), remaining on hand at the Society's Bepository, New York Should any of our friends desire to be supplied with missing numbers of the Reporter, to make up their files, they will please address Mr. Harned, No. 22 Spruce street, New York, post paid, and, if on hand, they will be sent to them by mail free of charge.

Feb. 3.

FARM FOR SALE.

Corrections of the four-shing town of Salem, Columbians county, Ohio, containing eighty acres, well improved it has a large brick house, two frame barns, an orchard of grafted fruit trees, an inexhaustible supply of the best of soft water in wells and springs, a well of soft water in the kitchen. House and yard well shaded with trees. A healthy and beautiful country seat.

JONAS D. CATTELL, Feb. 3.—tf

LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO. Terms of Court, Cook County, Illinois.

ber. Circuit court—second Monday in June and November. OF Demands for suit should be on hand twenty days before the first day of each term. Feb. 3.—1 yr. gr. COMMISSION STORE.

W. GUNNISON, General Commission Merchant, 101 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md. Dec. 23.—ly GUNS AND PISTOLS.

A LOT OF GUNS, the largest and best selected in the Market.—Among them are a large number of Chance & Son's make, so celebrated for strong and correct shooting. They can be stripped and examined, and, after a fair trial, should they not prove to be as represented, they can be exchanged. A great variety of everything appertaining to the business. Blunt & Sims's celebrated six-shotters, at reduced prices, together with a large assortment of Pistols, of various patterns. Rifles made to order at the shortest notice, and sold low for cash.

prices, together and to order at the shortest notice, an sold low for cash.

JAS. H. MERRILL, Practical Gun Maker,
April 23.—tf 65 South street, one door north of Prutt.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH PERIODICALS. AMERICAN AND BRITISH PERIODICALS.

CHARLES S. FRANCIS & CO., 252 Broadway, are agents for the following Reviews and Magazines, and forward them regularly to all parts of the country:

North American Review, \$5 per year; American Journal of Medical Sciences, \$5; Silliman's Journal of Science, \$5; Christian Examiner, \$4; Eclectic Magazine, \$6; Littell's Living Age, \$6; Journal of the Franklin Institute, \$5; Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5; Law Library, \$10; Democratic Review, \$3; American Review, \$5; Masschuestet Quarterly Review, \$3; Merchants' Magazine, \$5; De Sow's Commercial Review, \$5; Southern Literary Messenger, \$5; Brownson's Quarterly Review, \$3; Mrs. Kirkland's Union Magazine, \$3; Godey's Lady's Book, \$3; Grahan's Magazine, \$3; Farmer's Library, \$5; Monthly Miscellany of Review, \$3; American Science, \$3; Farmer's Library, \$5; Monthly Miscellany of Review, \$6; Southern Library, \$6; Monthly Miscellany of Review, \$6; Monthly Miscellany of Review, \$6; Monthly Miscellany of Reviews, \$6; Monthly Miscellany of Reviews,

sine, \$3; Farmer's Library, \$5; Monthly Miscellany of Re-igion and Letters, \$2; Parley's Magazine, \$1; Chila's Friend, \$1.50; Playmate, \$1 Reprints.—London Quarterly Review, \$2 per year; Edin-burgh Review, \$3; Westminster and Foreign Review, \$3. North British Review, \$3—all together, \$5; Blackwood's Magazine, \$3; Medico-Chirurgical Review, \$5. Imported.—London World of Fashion, \$5 per year: How-Magasine, \$3; Medico-Chirurgical Review, \$5.

Imported.—London World of Fashion, \$5 per year; Howtitle Journal, \$2.50; People's Journal, \$5; London Punch,
\$5; London Art-Union Journal, \$7.50.

C. S. F. & Co. also import all the British periodicals, and
they will supply individuals, clubs, societies, and public institutions, with whatever periodical works, American or English, they may require. Orders from any part of the world,
accompanied by cash, or reference for payment in New York,
will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL, DR. H. STARR'S Office, Liberty street, second door marth of Fayette street, west side, Baltimore. April 29.

MAULDEN PERINE'S Earthenware Pottery, corner of Pine and Lexington streets, Bultimore. All wares de-ivered in any part of the city, free of cartage. April 29. SILVER WARE MANUFACTORY. SILVER WARE, of every description and style, manufactured by A. E. Warner, No. 5 North Gay street, Balt April 29.

JOHN G. WILMOT, Paper Hanger and Upholsterer, No. 96 Baltimore street, near Holliday street, in prepared to lo all kinds of Paper Hanging and Upholstering, at the short sit notice. Superior Venitian Blinds made to order; also Husk, Moss, and Hair Mattresses. Country merchants supplied on very reasonable terms.

BOOTS AND SHOES, BOOTS AND SHOES.

RICHARD MASON, Fushionable Boot and Shoe Maker, has permanently located his establishment in the Washington Hall Building, No. 5 South Front street, near Baltimere street, where he is prepared to serve old or new customers, on the most favorable terms, and with despatch.

April 29. LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI.

JOHN JOLLIFFE, Attorney and Commeltor at Law. Office on the east side of Main, between Third and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Collections carefully attended to. Refer to Thomas H. Minor, Dr. Dr. G. Bailey, Neff & Brot. Kirby, Esq., Blachly & Simpson, C. Donaldson & Co., Cincinnati, Hon. J. W. Price, Hon. J. J. McDowell, Hillaborough, Ohio; A. W. Fagin, St. Louis; J. J. Coombe, Gallipolis; N. Barrier, Esq., West Union, Ohio; Dr. A. Brower, Lawrenceburg, Indiana; S. Galloway, Columbus, Ohio; Col. J. Taylor, Newport, Kentucky; Gen. R. Collins, Maysville, Kentucky, Jan. 7. FANCY PAINTING, ETC.

FANOY PAINTING, ETC.

WINDOW SHADES.—GRORGE FAYAUX has removed his Painting Rooms to the southeast corner of South and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will continue to receive orders for painting the fashionable Transparent Window Shades, which have had so much preference to any other Blind since their introduction into this country from Europe. In addition to the Window Shades, he will also continue the Decoration of Stores and Halls. Signs lettered, Banners and Flags for Military and Fire Companies, &c. He respectfully solicits a share of patronage from those who may be desirous of obtaining any article in his line. We have a steck of Window Shades, of the latest style, from \$1 to \$25 per pair. MEMOIR OF REV. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY, with an MEMOIR OF REV. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY, with an Introduction, by John Quincy Adams—the cheapest Anti-Slavery book in the United States. A few hundreds of this excellent and interesting work are now for sale at the Anti-Slavery Depository, New York. It contains nearly 400 pages of reading matter, neatly put up in paper covers, and is offered at the very low price of fifteen cents per copy, or \$1.50 per dozen; half bound, with muslin backs, at 20 cents single, or \$2 per dozen. At such prices, it cannot be expected that these books will remain long on hand. Those friends who wish to obtain them, for size or for gratuitous distribution, will plagae send their orders without delay, addressed to WILLIAM HARNED, July 22.

22 Spruce street, New York. July 22 CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

POBERT JOHNSTON, Draper and Tailor, Fuyette st.,
It first door east of Hovoard street, Baltimore, respectfully
informs his friends and the public that he has on hand a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which
he will make up to order in a superior manner, and on the
most reasonable terms. Making and trimming done in the
best style for those who prefer finding their own cloth. All
work done at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction.

April 22—1y

NO. 37 CHEAPSIDE.—J. D. ARMSTRONE & THORRITOR, Tobacco and Cigar Warshouse. Tobacco in large and small packages; Cigars in packages of 50, 100, 125, and 250. April 29.—ef

DAGUERREOTYPES, PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURNISHING DEPOTS; awarded the gold and aliver medias, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and Feunsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguerrectypes and best apparatus the most splendid colored Daguerrootypes and bost apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphis, 136 Chesnut street; Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover streets; Baltimore, 206 Bal-timore street; Washington, Pennsylvania avenue; Petern-burg, Virginia, Mechanios' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main street; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Viellie Rus du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Churchs Street.

Jan. 7.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Leach, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, North Charles street, opposite St. Paul's church Baltimore, attends to all Dental operations in the best manner, and at very reasonable prices. Having facilities not possessed by any other person in his profession, he is enabled to insert the best Porcelain Teeth at about one-half the usual prices, and in a style which, for appearance, adaptation, or durability, cannot be surpassed. Decayed Teeth stopped by filling, and every plug warranted permanent. The Letheon administered in Surgical operations, when desired. Extracting Teeth under its influence, 50 cents; or without this, 25 cents.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

From the National Portrait Gallery. THE BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

John Quincy Adams was born at Braintree, i John Quincy Adams was norn at Braintree, in Massachusetts, in that part of the town since incorporated by the name of Quincy, on Saturday, July 11, 1767, and was baptized the next day in the Congregational Church of the first Parish of Braintree. He was named John Quincy, in consequence of the interesting circumstance that his the Congregational Church of the first Parish of Braintree. He was named John Quincy, in consequence of the interesting circumstance that his maternal great grandfather of that name, who was the owner of Mount Wollaston, and a leading civil and military character of his time, in honor of whom the town of Quincy received its mame, was actually dying at the hour of his birth. In the eleventh year of his age, he accompanied his father to France, who was sent by Congress, as joint commissioner, with Benjamin Franktin and Arthur Lee, to the court of Versailles. They sailed from Boston in February, 1778, and arrived at Bordeaux early in April. While in France, he was put to school and instructed in the language of the country, as well as in Latin. After about eighteen months, they returned to America, in the French frigate La Sensible, in company with the Chevalier de la Luzerne, who came out as minister of France to the United States. They arrived in Boston on the 1st of August, 1779.

In November of the same year, his father was again despatched to Europe, for the discharge of the diplomatic services which he rendered to the cause of America with such memorable ability and success. He took his son out with him. It seemed to be the determination of that great patriot, not only to do and dare everything himself for his struggling country, but to keep his son continually at his side, so that, by sharing his perils and his toils, he might become imbued with his own exalted enthusiasm in the cause of liberty, and be prepared to promote and vindicate it with all the energies of his genius and all the sen-

erty, and be prepared to promote and vindicate it with all the energies of his genius and all the sensibility of his soul. While the younger Adams was receiving the

impressions made upon him by a participation in the patriotic adventures and exertions of his fa-ther, and imbibing the wisdom and intrepid ener-gy of spirit for which the latter was so distin-guished, the same effect was heightened and deep-ened by the inculcations and exhortations to every public and private virtue contained in the let-ters of his mother.

The opportunities and privileges of an educa-

tion under such auspices were not thrown away upon him, as the incidents of his subsequent ca-

reer most amply prove.

In going to Europe this second time, he embarked with his father at Boston, in the same French frigate La Sensible, bound to Brest; but as the ship sprung a leak in a gale of wind, it was necessary to make the first port they could, which was Ferrol, in Spain. They travelled from that place to Paris by land, and arrived there in January, 1780. The son was immediately put to school. In July of that year, Mr. Adams removschool. In July of that year, Mr. Adams removed to Holland. There his son was first placed in the public city school at Amsterdam, and afterwards in the University at Leyden. In July, 1781, Mr. Francis Dana, who had accompanied John Adams as secretary of the embassy with which he was charged, received the commission of minister plenipotentiary to the Empress of Russia, and took John Quincy Adams, then fourteen years of age, with him, as his private secretary. Here the younger Adams remained until tary. Here the younger Adams remained until October, 1782, when he left Mr. Dana at St. October, 1782, when he left Mr. Dana at St. Petersburg, and returned, through Sweden, Demark, Hamburg, and Bremen, to Holland. Upon this journey he employed the whole winter, passing considerable time, by the way, in Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Hamburg. He reached the Hague in April, 1783, and continued several months in Holland, until his father took him to Paris, where he was at the signing of the treaty of peace, which took place in September of that year; and from that time to May, 1785, he was, for the most part, with his father, in England, Holland, and France.

At his own solicitation, his father permitted him, when eighteen years of age, to return to his

him, when eighteen years of age, to return to his native country. Soon after reaching America, he entered Harvard University, at an advanced standing, and graduated with distinguished honor; as bachelor of arts, in 1787. He then entered the office of the celebrated Theophilus Parsons at Newburyport, afterwards Chief Justice of and, after the usual term of three years passed in the study of the law, he entered the profession, and established himself at

He remained in that situation four years, occu-He remained in that situation four years, occupying himself industriously in his office, extending his acquaintance with the great principles of law, and also taking part in the public questions which then occupied the attention of his countrymen. In the summer of 1791, he published a series of papers, in the Boston Ceatinel, under the signature of Publicola, containing remarks upon the first part of Paine's Rights of Man. They suggested doubts in reference to the favorable issue of the French Revolution, at a time when most other men saw nothing but good in that most of the French Revolution, at a time when most other men saw nothing but good in that awakening event. The issue proved the sagaci-ty of Publicola. These pieces were at first as-cribed to his father. They were reprinted in

England. In April, 1793, on the first information of war In April, 1793, on the first information of war between Great Britain and France, and before Washington had published his proclamation of neutrality, or it was known that such a step was contemplated by him, Mr. Adams published in the Boston Centual three articles, signed Marcel-lus, the object of which was to prove that the duty and interest of the United States required them to remain neutral in that war. them to remain neutral in that war.

In these papers, he developed the two principles which have ever been the basis of his creed

as a statesman—union at home, and independence of all entangling alliances with any foreign State

of all entangling alliances with any foreign State whatever.

In May, 1794, he was appointed by Washington, without any intimation of such a design, either to him or to his father, minister resident to the United Netherlands. It was supposed at the time that he was selected in consequence of his having been commended to the favorable notice of Washington, as a suitable person for such an employment, by Jefferson.

From 1794 to 1801, he was in Europe, employed in diplomatic business, and as a public minister in Holland, England, and Prussia. Just as President Washington was retiring from office, he appointed him minister plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal. While on his way to Lisbon, he received a new commission, changing his destination to Berlin. He resided in Berlin from November, 1797, to April, 1801; and while there, concluded a highly important treaty of commerce with Prussia—thus accomplishing the object of his mission. He was then recalled, just before the close of his father's Administration, and arrived at Philadelphia in September, 1801.

In 1802, he was elected, from the Boston dis-

In 1802, he was elected, from the Boston district, a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and was soon after appointed, by the Legislature of that State, a Senator in the Congress of the United States for six years from the 4th of March, 1803. As his views of public duty led him to adopt a course which he had reason to believe was disagreeable to the Legislature of the State he represented, he resigned his seat in March, 1808. In March, 1809, President Madison nominated him envoy extraordinary and minister plonipotentiary to the court of Russia.

Some time previous to this, however, in 1806, he had been appointed Professor of Rhetoric in Harvard University, at Cambridge, in Massachusetts. So extraordinary were his powers of elecution, so fervid his imaginative faculties, and so rich his resources of literature and language, that his lectures, afterward published in two octave volumes, were thronged not only by the students of the University, but by large numbers of the admirers of eloquence and genius, who came from Boston and the neighboring towns to listen to them.

having occupied that post until the close of President Madison's Administration, he was at length called home, in 1817, to the head of the Department of State, at the formation of the cabinet of

ment of State, at the formation of the cabinet of President Monroe.

Mr. Adams's career as a foreign minister terminated at this point. It has never been paralleled, or at all approached, either in the length of time it covered, the number of courts at which he represented his country, or the variety and importance of the services he rendered. His first appointment to the office of a minister plenipotentiary was received at the hands of George Washington, who, in nominating him, acted in

appointment to the office of a minister plenipotentiary was received at the hands of George Washington, who, in nominating him, acted in accordance with the suggestion of Thomas Jefferson; James Madison employed him in the weightiest and most responsible trusts, during his whole Administration—selected him to represent the United States at the most powerful courts in the world, St. Petersburg and London, and committed to his leading agency the momentous duty of arranging a treaty of peace with Great Britain. It is enough to say, that, throughout this long and brilliant career of foreign public services, he deserved and received from his country the encomium which Washington pronounced upon him, when, in 1797, he declared him "the most valuable public character we have abroad, and the ablest of all the diplomatic corps." While Secretary of State, an office which he held during the eight years of President Monroe's Administration, he discharged his duties in such a manner as to increase the confidence of his countrymen in his ability and patriotism. Under his influence, the claims on Spain were adjusted, Floritid aceded to the Union, and the Republics of South America recognised. It will be the more appropriate duty of his future biographer to present a fall view of the vast amount of labor which he expended in the public service, while managing the Department of State. ended in the public service, while managing the

bepartment of State.
In the Presidential election which took place in the fall of 1824, Mr. Adams was one of the candidates. No candidate received a majority of the electoral votes. When, on the 9th of Februthe electoral votes. When, on the 9th of February, 1825, the two Houses of Congress met in convention, in the hall of the House of Representatives, to open, and count, and declare the electoral votes, it was found that Andrew Jackson had 99 votes, John Quincy Adams 84 votes, William H. Crawford 41 votes, and Henry Clay 37 votes. According to the requirements of the Constitu-tion, the Senate then withdrew, and the House remained to ballot for a President until a choice

should be effected.

The whole number of States was twenty-four. The votes of thirteen States were necessary for a choice. At the first ballot, it was found that a choice. At the first ballot, it was found that Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Louisiana—thirteen States—had voted for "John Quincy Adams," of Massachusetts;" and he was accordingly elected President of the United States for four years from the fourth of March, 1826. our years from the fourth of March, 1825. In retiring from the Presidency in 1829, Mr. Adams returned to his family mansion in Quincy, where he remained in quiet retirement, until he was called to public life once more by the people of the Congressional district to which he be-

longed. He took his seat in the House of Representa tives of the United States in 1831.

For the National Era COMING HOME. BY MISS PHEBE CAREY.

How long it seems since first we heard The cry of "land in sight!" Our vessel surely never sailed So slowly till to-night. When we discerned the distant hills, The sun was scarcely set, And, now the noon of night is passed,

They seem no nearer yet. Where the blue Rhine reflected back Each frowning castle wall, Where, in the forest of the Hartz,

Eternal shadows fall—
Or where the yellow Tiber flowed
By the old hills of Rome, Such longing for our hon

Dost thou remember, O! my friend, When we beheld it last, How shadows from the setting sun Upon our cot were cast? Three summer-times upon its walls Have shone for us in yain; But, O! we're hast'ning homeward now, To leave it not again.

There, as the last star dropped away From Night's imperial brow, Did not our vessel "round the point?" The land looks nearer now! Yes, as the first faint beams of day

Fell on our native shore, They're dropping anchor in the bay, We're home, we're home once more

For the National Era. NOTES ON ILLINOIS-NO. VIII.

BY AN OLD SETTLER

THE INDENTURE LAW OF ILLINOIS. THE INDENTURE LAW OF ILLINOIS.

We have already alluded to the "Indenture Law," as it has been familiarly termed, in Illinois and Indiana, by which slaves could be introduced into those Territoriesymade free, and turned into a species of slaves again. This law passed the Territorial Legislature of Indiana, September 17, 1907, and, consequently, extended over Illinois, when that district was made a separate Territorial Government, in 1809. It is entitled "An act concerning the introduction of neuroes and mulcitors." concerning the introduction of negroes and mulastoes into this Territory."

It makes it lawful for any person, being the

wher or possessor of any negroes or mulattoes of and above the age of fifteen years, and owing service and labor as slaves in any of the States or Territories of the Union, to bring said slaves into

and above the age of fifteen years, and owing service and labor as slaves in any of the States or Territories of the Union, to bring said slaves into the Territory; but requires him, within thirty days, to go with the same before the clerk of the court of Common Pleas of the county, "and agree to and with his or her negro or mulatto upon the term of years which the said negro or mulatto shall serve his or her owner or possessor;" of which contract the clerk was to make a record in a book provided. If any slave thus introduced shall refuse to serve his or her owner according to such contract, he or she may be taken back to the place from whence brought, to become a slave again. Those who were under fifteen years of age were required to serve their former owner or possessor—males until thirty-five years of age, and females until thirty-five years of age, and females until thirty-wo years of age.

In the removal from one county to another in the Territory, the owner was required to record the name and age, within thirty days, in the office of the clerk of the county. The penalty for neglect of the record in either case was fifty dollars. A bond of five hundred dollars, with sufficient security, was required of the owner, that the indentured servant should not become a charge on the county as a pauper. Any person forcibly taking or carrying such servant out of the Territory "shall forfeit and pay one thousand dollars—one-third to the use of the county, and two-thirds to the use of the servant so carried away."

The children of these indentured servants were required to serve the owner of their parents—the males thirty, and the females twenty-eight years. Provision was made by law to require the master to provide food, clothing, lodging, and all other necessaries, during the period of servitude, and a new suit of clothes at its expiration. All goods and money obtained during servitude, by gift "or any other lawful means," were secured by law to their own use. On the whole, the "Indenture Law" and the "Act concerning

Some tills private in this between in 1906.
Some tills private in 1906.
Some till private in 1906.
Some tills private in 1906.
Some till private in 1906.
Some tills priva

ress of 1787, (already quoted in No. 5 of these Notes,) was the main principle relied on by the counsel on the side of freedom. Neither slavery or involuntary servitude could exist under this

It had been decided in Mississippi and Missouri, in cases brought before the courts in those States, that children born of slaves after the date of the ordinance, were free. Opinions were read by Justices Scates and Young, in which the his-torical facts and principles involved were examined at length.

The final decision of the court was six to three,

declaring the person free; Justices Shields, Treat, and Thomas, dissenting. This decision, with our new Constitution, (if adopted by a majority of votes on the first Monday in March.) puts an end to all legal slavery in Illinois. The writer has recently come into possession of an edict of the Crown of France, which authorized slavery in Louisiana and Illinois, the outlines of which he will give, as a sort of appendix to these Notes, in

> From the People's Journal. THE HOLY LAND. BY MISS HARRIET MARTINEAU.

VIII.-NAZARETH AND MOUNT CARMEL. We passed the night on the 14th of April in our tents, just outside the town of Jenin. Our iragoman had warned us of the thievish character of the people of this neighborhood, so that we had an eye to such of our property as was lying about while the tents were preparing. The Governor called, had coffee, and appointed four guards; so that we supposed ourselves safe from robbery. But in the morning the best mule was gone; and the four guards declared themselves gone; and the four guards declared themselves wholly unable to say when, how, and by whom, the animal was let loose from its fastenings, and carried off. Our departure was delayed; the Governor was sent for, and a pretended inquiry was made—and this gave me opportunity to walk about for an hour after breakfast, through the about for an hour after breakinst, through the little town, through an orange grove, where every tree was white with blossoms, and up a neighboring hill, whence I saw, to my surprise, a snowy mountain peak to the northeast. This was the summit of Gebel Sheikh—the mountain which closes the north end of the valley of the Jordan, and then joins on to the range of Antilibanus From my point of view I could see, too, the beau From my point of view I could see, too, the beau-tiful plain of Esdraelon, which we were to trav-erse this day; and the hills to the north, which enclosed Nazareth, where we hoped to sleep this night; and to the west, some tokens of the rise of a line of hills which we should soon see swelling into Mount Carmel, where we were to go to-mor-row. What a prospect lay before both eye and

Our dragoman told us we might make ourselve easy about our mule. He had no doubt it was in some stable in the town. We should be asked to leave a muleteer behind, and in a day or two the animal would be delivered to him, with a demand of a few piastres for the trouble of finding the mule on the mountains. It is probable that matters stood exactly so, for the muleteer followed in two days with the beast, having paid fourteen piastres for the trouble of finding it.

piastres for the trouble of finding it.

Thus far we have travelled only among hills and among valleys; and to-day we heartily enjoyed our ride over the rich plain of Esdraelon. It was fertile and flowery from end to end; and the young partridges ran under the very feet of my horse. Small birds flitted in multitudes on a provincial and the property of the plant of the provincial and the pro every side, and tall cranes stood among the high grass. The Carmel range grew upon the sight, as we had expected; and the blue hills of Galilee closed in the view northward. Little Mount Hermon rose on our sight; and on its north acclivity lay the village of Nain. A round hill, dropped over with old oaks, was Mount Tabor. Villages were well placed on such rising grounds as there were amid the plains; and our track lay broad, and level, and green, among rows of tall arti-chokes and patches of rich cultivation.

When about two-thirds of the way over, we crossed the great caravan track from Egypt to Damascus. We had been to Egypt, and we were going to Damascus; but we did not follow thi track. We held on northward, to the Galilea.

We entered among these hills about an hour before we reached Nazareth, winding up and down, and around the base of one, and the shoulder of another, sometimes among scattered wood, sometimes over stony tracts, and always in sight of many goats. After mounting a very steep pass, and coming to a well, and winding round a hill once more, we came suddenly in sight of pretty Nazareth. Its basin of fertility is charming; its little plain, full of gardens and groves and fields, surrounded, as it seemed, completely by hills. The town is, in fact, a poor one; but built of stone, and covering a good deal of ground, and extending a little way up the western slopes, it looks well from above.

Here, then, we had before our eyes the scenery amid which Jeaus grew up. Its character cannot have changed very much since his day. A fertile basin among the everlasting hills, and the primi-

have changed very much since his day. A fertile basin among the everlasting hills, and the primitive little town which they protect, must bear much the same aspect from age to age. The great addition is the convent and church of the Latin monks; but these buildings do not stand out offensively to the eye, but mingle well with the flat-roofed stone houses of the town. In this convent we had to take up our abode. We longed to pitch our tents on the green below the town; but there was an orchension of rain, and it was thought better apprehension of rain, and it was thought better to go under the convent roof, which is truly a

ospitable one.
I do not know what it is about the services of this church which is so affecting to strangers; but I observe that all travellers speak of the strong emotions excited here. Few believe that strong emotions excited here. Few believe that the places under the church are what they are said to be. Few believe that the little caves shown by the monks are the kitchen and sitting-room of the parent of Jesus; and that the spots marked out by two granite pillars, are those where Mary and the angel stood at the time of the Annunciation. I do not at all believe that these places were thus conscerated; yet I have seldom been so moved as I was this afternoon in the Church of the Annunciation at Nazareth. We were at least in the place of residence of Jesus, and saw what he saw every day; the hollows of the valleys, the outlines of the hills, the

We were at least in the place of residence of Jesus, and saw what he saw every day; the hollows of the valleys, the outlines of the hills, the streams in their courses, and the wild flowers, which everywhere on the slopes spread under foot. We were in the place which he called home. Entering the church with these impressions on our minds, we were saluted with a chant from a full choir—a chant sonorous, swelling, and exact; the best music, incomparably, that I heard abroad. It told upon our very hearts.

Of course, we visited the rocky recesses below the church, which are called the abode of Joseph and Mary; and saw no reason to suppose that, while citizens of Nazareth, they lived in a grotto, rather than a house. We were shown, too, a portrait of Jesus, which the monks believe to have been copied from an original, taken in his lifetime! As if there had been portrait painting of that kind in those days! And as if the Jews would have considered it lawful, if there had! Such ignorance on the part of the monks prevents our relying on any traditions given by them; and I will therefore say nothing of the other places pointed out as sacred by them. Nazareth itself is sacred enough; and it is merely offensive to one's feelings to speak of some of the strange stories the monks tell, and really believe, about Jesus and his family, in exhibiting what they declare to be the scenes of his life and daily actions.

The next day, the uppermost feeling through.

of it in ancient times. We found it a large square grotto, a spacious apartment in the mountain side, cool, shadowy, and solemn. All about its entrance, and over all that side of the mountain, from the beach below to the convent on the height, was a perfect jungle of hollyhocks, ilex, odoriferous shrubs, herbs of many savors, and wild flowers as gay as the rainbow. Dry and drooping was all this vegetation when Elijah came hither at the end of the long drought, and cast himself down upon the earth, while his servant watched on the ridge above! But oh! what an expanse of sky and of blue sea was there for the man's eye to range over, while looking for a token of approaching rain! To-day there was not in all the sky a cloud so big as a man's hand; but, inapproaching rain! To-day there was not in all the sky a cloud so big as a man's hand; but, in-stead of a cloud, there was, at evening, the ever-lasting sign of the silver bow. When the sun had sunk beneath the waters, and left a golden glow on both sea and sky, the young moon hung in the west yet a little while, before the mild spring night veiled from my watching eyes "the

excellency of Carmel." For the National Era TO MYRRHA.

The love where Death has set his seal, Nor age can shill nor rival steal, Nor falsehood disavow.—Byron.

Yes, the living cast me from them, As the rock the clasping wave; Once there was one who loved me-She's buried in the grave!

In the play-haunts of my childhood, She was always by my side-O! she loved me in her lifetime, And she loved me when she died! God knoweth my dark sorrow,

When I knew that all was o'er, And called her every lovely name, But she could speak no more! I could not, dare not, look upon
The strife, the parting dread—
But my heart I felt was breaking,
And I knew that she was dead!

They told me she was passing
Through the golden gates of day,
When the hand that meekly clasped my neck

Fell heavily away. I forgot the harp of Gabriel.

The glory of the crown—
When the foldings of the winding-sheet
Had wrapt her still heart down. Shall I gather back my broken hopes From her cold sepulchre?
No! none have loved me in their lives

Or in their deaths like her MOUNT HEALTHY, OHIO. For the National Era.

M. E. CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

Resolutions, originating in the Erie Confer Resolutions, originating in the Eric Conference, for the purpose of altering the General Rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the subject of slavery, have already been submitted to the several Annual Conferences. In many, even of the Northern Conferences, the vote for non-concurrence with these resolutions has been quite small. This want of concurrence, however, I do not believe arises from any disrestion to consmall. This want of concurrence, however, I do not believe arises from any disposition to continue this evil in the church, but from an opinion that the resolutions themselves did not go far enough; and, further, from a conviction that the Methodist Episcopal Church, in her General Rules or Constitution, was already sufficiently Abolitionist; so that it was not an amended Constitution, which is the control of the control o stitution which we wanted, but an amended adninistration which was most needed.

Ministration which was most needed.

Yet I see, in the last number of the Christian
Advocate and Journal, the general paper for the
whole church, a correspondent from Accomac,
Virginia, who takes a very different view of this vote of non-concurrence. He says: "To prove that the Methodist Enis on the subject of slavery, we have only to refer to the recent votes of the several Annual Confer-ences on the Eric resolutions relative to memori-alizing the General Conference to change the

ences in a false classification. In regard to the vote in the Conference so particularly specified, the sheer facts in the case are these: On the morning of the 20th of May, directly after the journal was read, Bishop Hamline presented the above Erie resolutions. And as a member of the Conference arose to speak to them, another member sprung the previous question. The Bishop, not being able to determine which of the two rose first, called upon the Conference to decide this point. By a majority of three, the Conference gave precedence to the member who moved the previous question; after which, the vote on the resolutions was taken, and resulted, for non-concurrence 121, for concurrence 4—leaving at the resolutions was taken, and resulted, for non-con-currence 121, for concurrence 4—leaving at the same time full one-half of the members in the Con-ference who did not or who would not vote at all; and among those who did not vote were some of the most constant and thoroughgoing Abolition-ists in the Conference. So that this vote, instead of being so very favorable to the views of the Vir-ginia correspondent, may be pronounced, by fair construction, to have been rather against them; for a majority of the members would not vote in harmony with his views. Out of 250 members, the number estimated to have been present at the time of voting, only 121 were found willing to con-cur with him, or, in other words, to oppose the

cur with him, or, in other words, to oppose the resolutions.

No doubt, very many of those who remained silent did so from the manner in which these resolutions were carried through the Conference. For, instead of having time to consider resolutions affecting the very frame-work of their ecclesiastical polity, and of exchanging views with each other in regard to them, contrary to all parliamentary usages, and only in imitation of recent politicians at Washington, they were all at once struck dumb by this unjust and offensive use of the previous question. But although these proceedings may have prevented many from voting, yet there were others who refused to vote, from a conviction that the General Rules, or Moral Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were already sufficiently Abolitionist, that she did not need an amended Constitution, but rather a faithful execution of those excellent rules which her

need an amended Constitution, but rather a faithful execution of those excellent rules which her founders at first gave her.

They believed that, on the subject of slavery, the church, in her Constitution, was already right. Her founders, in a dark day on this question, published to the world that "Slavery was contrary to the laws of God, man, and nature, hustful to society, contrary to the dictates of conscience and pure religion, and the doing that which we would not that others should do to us and ours." And in the spirit of this noble declaration, when these holy men founded the church,

Next we ascended the mountain itself; and we spent two nights in the convent on its heights; so that the whole scene is well impressed on my memory. We went down the mountain side that afternoon, to see the caves where the schools of the prophets used to be, where the young men were gathered together to learn what was known of religion, and to prepare themselves for its administration. Whether the principal cave was really thus occupied or not, some use was certainly made of it in ancient times. We found it a large square grotto, a spacious apartment in the mountain side, cool, shadowy, and solemn. All about its encool, shadowy, and solemn. All about its enforced to the convent on the height, from whom, perhaps, he had had already many from the beach below to the convent on the height,

years of profitable service.

Here, then, we might rest our argument, have Here, then, we might rest our argument, having proved that, according to the grammatical construction of the General Rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church, they prohibit all enslaving, of every kind, and under all circumstances, whether by purchase, gift, inheritance, or otherwise. But there are many corroborating proofs. Like the Holy Scriptures, the meaning of the rule in question does not wholly depend upon points and particles in grammar. There is a great amount of historical, internal, and collateral evidence to substantiate our opposition of the above rule, and, were there room in your columns. above rule, and, were there room in your columns

above rule, and, were there room in your columns, it would be easy to spread it before your readers. At present, we can only name the items:

1. The rule in question was special; had never been in those of Mr. Wesley in Europe; was framed to meet a new form of evil, with which Methodism, till then, had never come into collision.

2. The founders of the church gave an exposition of the General Rule by a resolution which they adopted in Conference the same year where they adopted in Conference the same year, wherein they say, "If any member of the church buy, with a design to hold as a slave, and has been

ately."
3. The object of the rule was extirpation. During the confusion of the Revolution, when the administration of the church, in many instances, was in the hands of the young and those recently converted, it is allowed that slaveholders had been admitted into the church. But when the church was permanently formed, the founders began to

was permanently formed, the founders began to extirpate, not to modify, regulate, or ameliorate, but at once to tear out of the ground the very stem and root of the whole evil of slavery.

4. And, lastly, the most unquestionable Southern testimony at once allows that the Methodist Episcopal Church was, at her commencement, Anti-Slavery, or Abolitionist. Dr. W. A. Smith, in this speech before the Virginia Conference of his speech before the Virginia Conference of 1844, openly avowed "that the church was found ed on pure Abolition grounds?" And the Rev. Dr. Ninans, of Mississippi, in writing concerning the Ninans, of Mississippi, in writing concerning the first Methodists, says: "The preachers at that period were practical Abolitionists." It is true that these gentlemen affirm that this ground was soon abandoned, and a compromise was entered into. However, that which they call compromise, the present Abolitionists call encroachment; but, whether it were the one or the other, their testimony proves clearly that the Methodist Episcopal Church was founded on "pure abolition grounds." And such she ever has been constitutionally. Most of those called Abolitionists want simply to keep her there, without attempting any change whatever in her Constitution; and on this account very many of them would not vote for the Erie resolutions.

Erie resolutions.

But it is often said that the tenth section of the present Discipline, which disallows slaveholding to the official members, does, by implication, allow it to the private ones. This is at once conceded; but this section is not the Constitution of the church—our fathers never made it. The truth church—our fathers never made it. The truth is, the whole section is unconstitutional. It is at variance with the general rule which, as we have seen, prohibits all enslaving, without limitations or regard to circumstances. Now, those who did not vote for these resolutions to change the constitutional law of the church, are ready and pledged to grass this entire section from the Discipled ed to erase this entire section from the Disc ed to cruse this entire section from the Disci-pline, as the section on the sale of spirituous liquors has already been crased. They wish them both to go to the shades together, and, if possible, to forget that they had ever existed. And then, when this section is expunged, the Methodist Episcopal Church will stand out clear, on the broad prohibition in her General Rules which interdicts all enslaving, and the church will be, both in law and Constitution, just what she was when he was first founded, and just what every true Abolitionist would wish her to be.

I have thus given you the views of a large and acreasing portion of our members and ministers gether with the arguments on which these views are founded. Now, all those are mistaken who, with the Virginia correspondent of the Christian Advocate, suppose the vote on the Eric resolu-tions was an evidence of the weakness of the Antializing the General Conference to change the General Rule on that subject, so as to exclude slaveholders from the church." And then, again, he seems to lay particular stress on the vote of the New York Conference, concerning which he writes, "out of more than two hundred members, I see only four voted to concur."

Now, for want of full information, this correspondent not only misleads himself and others, but places many ministers in the Northern Conferences in a false classification. In regard to the vote in the Conference so particularly specified, the sheer facts in the case are these: On the morning of the 20th of May, directly after the journal was read, Bishop Hamline presented the above Erie resolutions. And as a member of the Conference arose to speak to them, another members. more opposed to slavery every day; and they must know that discordant materials cannot remain together in peace. The church must become pure before she can be at peace.

Daniel De Vinne.

Huntington, Long Island, Nov. 10, 1847.

Huntington, Long Island, Nov. 10, 1847.

For the National Era.

SLAVERY AND INFIDELITY.

The doctrine that slavery is founded on the word of God, has always seemed to me most dangerous. God's laws are universal, and what applies to one man is applicable to another. Slavery brought to this test soon appears a violation of that command—"Do to others as ye would have them do to you." These views were strongly corroborated in reading an article from the Church Times of February 24. The article is written by the Bishop of Capetown, South Africa, and is copied from an English religious paper.

"Even Mahometanism is busy, counting about \$,000 recent converts in Southern Africa, and the work is still going on. This false system was introduced into the Cape colony during the dominion of the Dutch, who imported Mahometan slaves from Malacca. Some of these acquired freedom and wealth, and in their prosperity took care of their brethren in bonds. The result was, that when universal emancipation took place under the British Government, the bulk of the former slave population, having to choose a religion for themselves, preferred Mahometanism, the faith of their selection of the content ish Government, the bulk of the former slave population, having to choose a religion for themselves, preferred Mahometanism, the faith of their former brethren, who had not forgotten them in their need, to that of their enslavers and owners. Doubtless other and less pure motives mingled with that of gratitude; but it is admitted that Mahometan benevolence did much toward the conversion of the emancipated population. It is here stated, on unquestionable authority, that conversions from Christianity to Mahometanism are by no means unknown in the colony. This certainly does not tell to the advantage of the Dutch Presbyterian establishment, with its thirty clergymen! clergymen!"
BALTIMORE, February 24, 1848. CLERICUS.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY. A NEW EDITION of the entire work unabridged, with extensive additions, Tables of Geographical, Classical, and Scripture Proper Names, with their pronunciation—in one volume crown quarto. Price \$6.

"Webster's American Dictionary may now be recommended, without reserve or qualification, as the best extant."—President Olin, of the Wesleyan University, December, 1847.

ed, without reserve or qualification, as the best extant."—
President Otin, of the Wesleyan University, December, 1847.

"We venture to say that there is no Dictionary in the Euglish language which combines so many advantages, with such economy of price, beauty of execution, compactness and clearness, as this quarto edition of Webster."—New York Observer, December 4, 1847.

"We rejoice that the public award is strongly ratifying our long-cherished conviction that Noah Webster was decidedly the best Lexicographer who has treated of the English language. * * Emphasically the Dictionary of our language."—New York Tribune, December 7, 1847.

"It seems to me, in most respects, to ome as near the conception of what the perfect levicography of our language requires, as could reasonably be expected."—Rec. Dr. Balcock, late President of Water-title College.

"As full and faithful a representation of the English language, and ford to do without it. Every scholar will have it and use it. It will circulate as widely as the English language is spoken."—Professor Tyler, of Amherst College.

"The highest standard of suthority, with the learned of Great Britain and the United States."—New York Yournal of Commerce.

"In its admirable definitions, its accurate philosony."

previously warned, he shall be expelled immedi iam B. Calhoun.

"The nearest approximation to a complete and perfect English Lexicon that has ever yet appeared."— Boston hristiun Reflector.
"No other Dictionary of the English language has claims rival this standard work of Webster."—St. Louis New

to rival this standard work of Webster."—Si. Louis New Era.

"If any student or scholar, or any one who has aught to do with the language more than to grunt or gabble in it, can manage, after having once seen this Dictionary, to live without it, his power of abstaining from the necessaries of life will exceed our capabilities of comprehension."—Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

"The public approbation, with a singular unanimity, has conceded to it the praise of unrivalled excellence in the superiority of its definitions.

" to ught hereafter never to be said, because it can no longer be said with truth, that Webster's pronunciation, as exhibited in this edition, differs from that of the best English authorities. * * *
The American who cherishes the honor of the literature of his country may with good reason be proud of this Dictionary, and regard with ardent euthusiasm every effort to give it additional value and a more extended circulation."—Literary World.

"But our purpose is not now to review a work so well known as Dr. Webster's Dictionary, but simply to recom-

"But our purpose is not now to review a work so well known as Dr. Webster's Dictionary, but simply to recommend the present edition of it, with its copious additions to the text, as a highly valuable publication. Great labor habeen bestowed upon it, and all the alterations and articles that have been added, so far as we have noticed them, are great im rovements. We hope that it will obtain a wide and profitable circulation."—North American Review.

G. & C. MERRIAM,

Springfield, Massachusetts.

And for sale for them in this city, by

March 2.—3t

PARCENT ACCENTAGE.

PATENT AGENCY.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS.—P H. Warson, Attorney and Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C., would inform Inventors and others, that he receives models, prepares specifications and drawings of new inventions, and solicits letters patent for the same, both in this country and in Europe; he also makes researches, furnishes information, and transacts all other business relating to his profession; for which, his charges are moderate.

Persons sending a medel, or a sketch made with a pen or pencil, of any new invention, with a short description of the same in a letter, addressed to him, can be informed whether it be patentable, and how a patent may be obtained without the expense and inconvenience of a journey to Washington. Those who wish to send models can do so with entire safety, by boxing them up and forwarding them by any of the Expresses which run between this oity and almost every part of the country.

Being a practical mechanic, he can readily understand the parts and judge of the utility of an invention, from a rough PATENT AGENCY.

of the country.

Being a practical mechanic, he can readily understand the parts and judge of the utility of an invention, from a rough

drawing and description.

All models and confidential communications kept with the All models and confidential communications kept with the most acrupalous care and secrecy.

Those who may visit this city, to make personal examinations of the models of patented inventions, records, &c., preparatory to applying for letters patent for their own inventions, would find it to their advantage to call upon him immediately upon their arrival, as he can furnish them with such information as will greatly facilitate the transaction of their business, and materially aid them in securing their rights.

Persons are frequently subjected to long and tedious delay and accumulated expenses, in obtaining patents, in consequence of having their papers and drawings imperfectly or improperly prepared; and when obtained, after so much trouble and cost, the patent often fails to protect the invention, from the same causes which produced the delay. All

trouble and cost, the patent often fails to protect the invention, from the same causes which produced the delay. Althese difficulties may be avoided by the employment of a competent and faithful agent residing at the seat of Government, where he has daily access to the models and specifications of patented inventions, and other sources of information that do not exist elsewhere, which embles him to draw up specifications that will amply secure the just claims of the inventor, and at the same time avoid an interference with old inventions. By this means the rejection of an application is prevented, and a strong and valid patent insured.

For evidence of his competency and integrity, he would respectfully refer to all persons for whom he has transacted business.

Office on F street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, opposite the Unites States Patent Office, Washington, D. C. N. B. Letters must be post paid.

Dec. 30.—4t

BOOKS.

COLLEGE and School Text Books, published or in press,

BOOKS.

COLLEGE and School Text Books, published or in press, by D. Appleton & Co., New York:

1. Greek and Latin.—Arnold's First Latin Book, 12mo, 50 cents; Arnold's Second Latin Book and Practical Grammar, 12mo, 50 cents—are two volumes bound in one, 75 cents; Arnold's Greek Book, 62 cents; Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, 12mo, 75 cents; Arnold's Greek Reading Book, 12mo, 12mo, 75 cents; Arnold's Greek Reading Book, 12mo, 12mo, 75 cents; Arnold's Greek Reading Book, 12mo, 12mo,

CREAT BED AND MATTRESS DEPOT, 35 South Calvert street.—On hand, and made to order, every known size and shape of Feather Beds, Boisters, and Fillows, in any quantity, and of such quality as has wo for the subscriber the justly merited name of keeping the best, sweetest, and cheapest feather beds in all Baltimore. Also on hand, and made to order, all sizes of Hair, Moss, Hank, Wool, Cotton, and Straw Mattresses and Palliases. In store, a large assortment of newest patterns Paper Hangings, suitable for parlors, halls, dining rooms, chambers, &c. Paper Hanging done at a moment's notice. Upholstering done in all its branches.

N. B. Prices low, terms cash, and one price asked.

April 29.—tf

W. P. SPENCER.

TO THE LADIES.—THOMAS H. STANFORD, southeast corrier of Saratoga and Green streets, Builtimore, keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, the most fashionable Ladies, Misses, and Children's Shoes, of every description and material, and of the best quality, at the following low charges, reduced from his former prices. He sells nothing but his own make; consequently, he is prepared to warrand what he sells to be good.

Thick Soles.—Gaiters, \$2 to \$2.25; Half Gaiters, \$1.50 te \$1.75; F. Boots, \$1.25; Jefferson's and Ties, \$1.12 1-2.

Think Soles.—Tip and Ties, 70 cents to \$1, White Satin \$1.37; Black Satin, \$1.25; Clash, \$1.

Misses and Children's in proportion, Satin Shoes made for \$1, when the ladies furnish the satin.

April 22.

CHAIRS.

THE Proprietors of the Gay street Chair Ware Root
would inform their friends and the public generally, it
they have now on hand a very splendid assortment of Par
and other Chairs, comprising makogany, maple, walnet, a
a variety of inditation wood colors. They would request p a variety of initiation wood colors. They would request per sons disposed to purchase to give them a call, as their assort-ment is not surpassed, if equalled, by any establishment in the city. They would also inform shipping merchants, that they have also on hand Shipping Chairs of all kinds; also Bronze, Split Cane, Cane Seats, Tops, Chair Stuff, &c., is which they are willing to sell on most accommodating terms Baltimore, April 22.

DR. JOHN ROSE, Betanic Physician, and Practitions of Electro-Magnetism, may be found at his office, 222 West Pratt street, Baltimore, until 9 A. M., and between 19 and 2 and after 5 P. M., unless professionally engaged.

April 22. PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

PRINTERS MATERIALS.

TYPE FOUNDRY.—The subscribers have taken the Type
Foundry, No. 59 Gold street, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Robert Taylor. They will attend to all orders they may receive with punctuality and despatch. All the Type manufactured by them will be hand cast, and they will furnish all kinds of Frinters' Materials of the best quality.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend is still employed in superintending the manufacturing department.

WHITING & TAYLOR,
Successors to Robert Taylor, sorner of Gold Charles Whiting; and Ann streets, New York.

Theodore Taylor.

LARD FOR OIL LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed

Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O. JUST PUBLISHED, POSITION and Duties of the North with regard to Siavery, by Andrew P. Peabody. Reprinted from the Christian Examiner of July, 1852. An interesting and deat over ed pamphlet of 22 pages. Price, 10 cents dingle, \$1 per dosen. For sale at the Depository, 22 Sprince street, Preb. 3.

IMPORTANT TO TEACHERS AND

IMPORTANT TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

New Series of Reading Books, by Joshua Leavit, outlor of Leavit's Easy Lessons.

JOHN P. JEWE'TT & CO., 23 Cornhill, Bookseller's Row, and the Common Schools which have ever been offered to the educators of youth. They will be comprised in four Books, as follows:

The Primer or First Book, or Little Lessons for Little Learners, containing 72 pages Blow, elegantly illustrated

"We enture to say that there is no Dictionary in the Euglish language which combines so many advantages, with such coconony of price, beauty of execution, compactions and clearness, as this quarto edition of Webster."—New York Observer, December 4, 1947.

"We rejoice that the public award is strongly ratifying our long-ferished conviction that Noah Webster was decidedly the best Lexicographer who has treated of the English language." — New York Tribune, December 4, 1947.

"It seems to me, in most respects, to come as near the conception of what the perfect levicography of our language."—New York Tribune, December 4, 1947.

"It seems to me, in most respects, to come as near the conception of what the perfect levicography of our language requires, as could reasonably be expected."—Reb. Dr. Batton, and the seems of the standard of the seems of the seems

BROWNSVILLE WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT, Faysite County, Pennsylbonia.—The friends of Hydropathy, also the public in general, are respectfully informed that this Establishment, built expressly for the purpose, has now been in snecessful operation since August, 18½.

The build ng is 70 feet by 30, two stories high, and will comfortably accommodate 25 patients—every room is well eventiated and neatly furnished. The sleeping, bathing, and dressing rooms, for ladies, are as entirely separated from those of the gentlemen, as if in different buildings; also separate pariors. The bathing rooms are furnished with all the necessary baths for undergoing a successful treatment. Numerous pure soft-water springs surround the Establishment; pleasant and retired walks among the neighboring hills are abundant, and the exertion of reaching the summits is amply repaid by the beautiful views over a most pictureague country. esque country.

Dr. Baelz, the proprietor, who resides in the Establish ment, has had several years' exterionce in this popular mod Dr. Baeiz, the proprietor, who resides in the Establishment, has had several years' exterince in this popular mode of practice, and, early in the ensuing summer, expects to be joined by Dr. Mason, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, who is now visiting the best establishment in England.

The Establishment has been so far well patronized, and

England.

The Establishment has been so far well patronized, and no pains will be spared to make it as comfortable and agreable to invalids as the system will admit of.

The terms are as follows: For patients, \$6 per week, to be paid weekly. Very feeble patients are required to bring their own nurses; board can be had for them in the Establishment, at \$2 per week. Each patient is required to bring the following articles—two linen or cotton sheets—two wholen blankets—six coarse towels—either three comfortables, or a light feather bed—likewise, an old linen and fiannel sheet, for bandages—and one injection instrument.

The following diseases are successfully treated, and a cure effected, if there be no disorganization of the parts, or the disease of too long standing: Fevers; Intermitting Fevers, or Ague; Inflammation of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Spleen, and Kidneys; Dyspepsia; Asthma; Rheumatism, acute and chronic; Sciatica and Lumbago; Gonor-rhoea; primary and secondary Syphilis; Serofula; Nervous Diseases; partial Paralysis; Neuralgy; Sick Headache; Palpitation of the Heart; Hypochondrisais; Dropsy; Jaundice; Habitual Costiveness; Delirium Tremens; Spasms of the Stomach and Bowels; Spinal Affections; Chronic Paentery, or Diarrhoea; Tettter, Ringworm, Scald Head, &c. Female Diseases, a Prolapsus Uteri, or bearing down of the Womb; excessive, painful, and obstructed Menstruation.

BIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main and Court streets, Cincinnati.

JAMES BIRNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner to

The Publishers of the Living Age annex a Prospect of that work, and solicit to it the attention of the readers of the National Era. Those who wish to accomplish much in their generation must take a large view of what is passing

This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Me seum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as large, it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the soli and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader The elaborate and stately Eccays of the Edinburgh, Quaterly, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's noble criticism terly, and other Reviews; and Blackwoed's noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectuor, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Athenæum, the busy and industrious Literary Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the sober and respectable Christian Observer—these are intermixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dubli-University, New Monthly, Fraser's, Tail's, Ainsworth Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chambers's admi-rable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity

to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good enough, make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety by importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British col our neighborhood, and will greatly multiply our connections as merchants, travellers, and politicisms, with all parts of th world: so that much more than ever it now becomes every intelligent American to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this not only because of

their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the na-tions seem to be hastening, through a rapid process of change, to some new state of things, which the merely political prophet cannot compute or foresee.

Geographical Discoveries, the progress of Colonia (which is extending over the whole world,) and Voyages and Travels, will be favorite matter for our selections; and, in general, we shall systematically and very fully acquaint our

out entirely neglecting our own.

While we aspire to make the Living Age desirable to all who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress of the movement—to Statesmen, Divines, Lawyers, and Physicians—to men of business and men of leisure—it is still a stronger object to make it attractive and useful to their wives and children. We believe that we can thus do some good in our day and generation; and hope to make the work indispensable in every well-informed family. We say indis-pensable, because in this day of cheap literature it is not ossible to guard against the influx of what is bad in taste and vicious in morals, in any other way than by furnishing a sufficient supply of a healthy character. The mental and noral appetite must be gratified.

We hope that, by "by winnowing the wheat from the

chaff," by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages and Travels, Histo-ry, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to raise the standard of public taste. The Livine Acais published every Saturday, by E. Littell & Co., corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston; Price, twelve and a half cents a number, or six dollars a year,

in advance. Remittances for any period will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. received and promptly attended to.

To insure regularity in mailing the work, orders should be addressed to the office of publication, as above.

Clubs, paying a year in advance, will be supplied as fol-Nine copies for 40
Twelve copies for 50
Complete sets, in fifteen volumes, to the end of 1847, handcomely bound, and packed in neat boxes, are for sale at thirty

Any rotisms may be not separately at two dollars, bound, or a dollar and a half in numbers.

Any number may be had for twelve and a half cents; and it may be worth while for subscribers or purchasers to complete any broken volumes they may have, and thus greatly hance their value.

AGENCIES.

AGENCIES.

We are desirous of making arrangements, in all parts of North America, for increasing the circulation of this work; and for doing this, a liberal commission will be allowed to gentlemen who will interest themselves in the business. And we will gladly correspond on this subject with any agent who will send us undoubted references.

POSTAGE. When sent with the cover on, the Living Age consists

three sheets, and is rated as a pamphlet, at four and a half cents. But when sent without the cover, it comes within the definition of a newspaper given in the law, and cannot legally be charged with more than newspaper postage, one and a half cents. We add the definition alluded to:

A newspaper is "any printed publication, issued in num-bers, consisting of not more than two sheets, and published at short stated intervals of not more than one month, convey-ing intelligence of more than the convey-

bers, consisting of not incertain the canal one month, convoying intelligence of passing eventa."

MONTHLY PARTS.

For such as prefer it in that form, the Living Age is put up in Monthly Parts, containing four or five weekly numbers. In this shape it shows to great advantage in comparison with other works, containing in each advantage in comparison with other works, containing in each commend the weekly numbers, as fresher and fuller of life. Portage on the Monthly part is about fourteen cents. The columns are published quarterly, each volume containing as much matter as a Quarterly Roylew gives in eighteen months.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

per Published at six dollars a year, by

E. LITTELL & CO., Boston